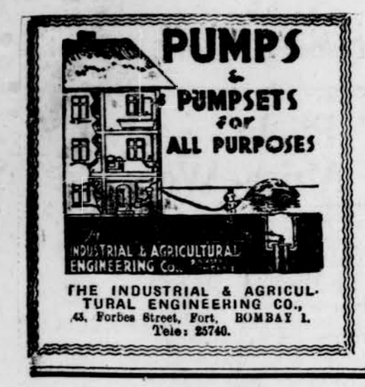

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740.

Regd No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 55 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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'Reds' Marched To Prison As Nazis Enter!

Bulgarian Govt. Clears Path For Germans

DRIVE TOWARDS GREEK FRONTIER

Only Prompt Action By British Bombers Can Stay "Blitz"

LONDON, March 5.

BY train, lorry, bus and plane German troops continue to stream through Bulgaria towards the Greek frontier, says a Belgrade message. Three main routes southward are described by an eyewitness as "solid miles of mechanised material."

THE SOUTHWARD DRIVE

The eyewitness says that silent and sullen crowds of country folk are watching the German army move south. Bulgarian peasants are well aware that their food supply will be as much decreased as the danger of war for their country is increased by the presence of these grimfaced veterans of the Western Front campaign.

Of the 17 divisions which stood ready on the other side of the Danube at least five have now entered Bulgaria, Overhead, Junkers constantly bear material southwards, while Messerschmitts are taking up new bases in southern Bulgaria.

To-day's break with Britain will intensify the gloom which has swept the country with the entry of the Nazis. German police are installed in country towns and they are arrogantly directing mechanised transport southward. German railway officials were strutting up and down the platforms at Sofia's main station when I left for Belgrade last night. I saw the first sandbags being placed outside public buildings in the Capital.

The average Bulgarian views the German occupation with strong distaste and remains unmoved by German propaganda.

The Soviet statement denouncing Bulgaria's policy has not been published in Sofia, but Bulgarian communists are rushing out leaflets giving the text. The distribution of the leaflets will be on a small scale for the majority of the communists were quietly arrested and flung into prison on the night the German march into Bulgaria began. Sofia prisons are now packed.

There is already a large stream of foreigners attempting to leave Bulgaria.

GOERING MEETS ANTONESCU

High Rumanian Officers In Germany

The German radio reports that a number of High Rumanian officers have arrived in Germany at the invitation of General von Brauchitsch.

Field Marshal Goering arrived in Vienna this morning and went immediately to Aspern aerodrome where he met General Antonescu who had arrived by special aeroplane from Bucharest, according to a Vichy despatch to the German Official News Agency.

At midday the talks began in the Belvedere Palace between Marshal Goering and General Antonescu. It is believed in Berlin political circles that the talks concern military rather than political questions.

Berlin Repeats Old Story

A Wilhelmstrasse official stated to-day, "The dispatch of German troops to Bulgaria was occasioned by the evidence in Germany's possession about British plans in South-East Europe.

German forces were sent to

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

NAZI TROOPS IN FRENCH MOROCCO

LONDON, March 5.

The presence of German troops in Casablanca, French Morocco, was revealed by Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day when, in reply to a question, he stated that a representative of the German Armistice Commission had been in Casablanca for some months.

Early in February, a considerable number of German Officers, N. C. O.'s and men were reported to have arrived there in uniform and arms. The estimates of their number varied, added Mr. Butler.—Reuter.

ANGLO-BULGAR RUPTURE

British Ambassador Awaits Arrangements To Quit Sofia With Staff

LONDON, March 5.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the British Minister Mr. Rendel called upon the Bulgarian Premier M. Filoff this morning at 10 (Local Time) and informed him of Britain's decision to break off relations with Bulgaria.

It is understood that Mr. Rendel and his staff will leave Sofia as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and this will probably be within two or three days. Mr. Rendel may go for the time being to Istanbul, but no definite details are available.—

Two Reasons For Rupture

VICHY: In the Note Mr. Rendel handed over to M. Filoff, Mr. Rendel is stated to have said that the British decision to sever relations with Bulgaria was prompted by two reasons, namely, Bulgaria's adhesion to the Tripartite Pact and the disappearance of M. Grencvitch, an employee of the British Legation in Sofia who mysteriously disappeared while 'en route' for Turkey.

Britons In Yugoslavia Advised To Leave

VICHY: The British Consulate in Belgrade has addressed a circular to all Britons in Yugoslavia, advising those who are not kept on urgent business, to leave the country according to despatches to the official French Agency.

Most women members of the Staffs of the British Legation and the Consulate in Belgrade and the families of the Legation Staff are already preparing to leave.

Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Minister in Yugoslavia, returned to Belgrade yesterday from Athens where he had gone to see Mr. Eden.

It is learned in London that the British Minister in Belgrade has for some time had the discretion to advise British subjects with no urgent reason for staying, to leave Yugoslavia as soon as the German occupation of Bulgaria was complete. Some British subjects are now leaving Yugoslavia and they are doubtless acting on his advice.—Reuter.

Shrimati Narbadabehn Bhatt, member of the Broach District Local Board, who has been jailed for offering Satyagraha.

Reservists Called Up In Yugoslavia

VICHY, March 5.

Yugoslav reservists of the 1691 to 1919 classes have been summoned to report to learn where they will be posted in the event of mobilisation, says a Belgrade despatch. Posters announcing it were put up in Belgrade to-day. It is emphasised that this is not a mobilisation measure, the despatch adds, although certain number of reservists have been called up throughout the country for periods of training.—Reuter.

Belgian, Dutch And Polish Ministers Asked To Quit

VICHY:—The Belgian and Polish Ministers to Bulgaria and the Netherlands Charge d'Affaires have been informed by the Foreign Minister, M. Popoff, that their missions were considered to have terminated, according to a Sofia despatch. It is added that M. Popoff has asked them to arrange to leave the country "in view of the situation recently created."—Reuter.

INDIA'S 'DEFENCE' EXPENDITURE

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Mr. E. M. Jenkins stated in the Council of State this morning that an aeroplane factory was now under construction and it was expected to begin operations in a few weeks' time immediately it was completed.

A statement furnished by the Finance Secretary of defence expenditure debitable to the Government of India in 1939-40 showed the amount to be Rs. 49,53,00,000 and in the first nine months of 1940-41 to be Rs. 42,18,00,000.—United Press.

AMERICAN TROOPS AND SERVICE ABROAD

Senate Leaders To Oppose Any Move To Confine Activity To Western Hemisphere: Time Limit For Lease And Lend Bill: "Purse String" Control

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Senate leaders have decided to oppose any amendments to the Lease and Lend Bill designed to confine the activities of United States troops to the Western Hemisphere.

The Senate has approved of an amendment terminating the operation of the Aid To Britain Bill on 1st July 1943 or earlier if approved by a majority of both the Houses.

The Senate also adopted an amendment tightening congressional control of the "purse strings."

The President is required to obtain specific congressional approval before committing the Government to future expenditure for the aid programme beyond those already authorised.

Military equipment worth 1,300 million dollars already owned by Government or provided for by Congress appropriations is transferable, however, without future congressional authorisation.—

U. S.-Mexico Talks For Mutual Defence

The United States and Mexico under an agreement announced by the State Department, have begun talks for mutual defence arrangements against aggression amounting virtually to a mutual aid pact.

This is the first agreement of its kind to be negotiated by the United States with any Latin American nation under the resolution adopted at the Pan-American Conference at Havana last July.

The talks envisage an arrangement closely resembling the United States-Canada defence activities.

This will be the forerunner, it is believed, of a series of pacts linking the American Republics in a far-reaching programme for the defence of the Western Hemisphere.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA

Patriot Forces Occupy Important Italian Fort Of Buyre

CAIRO, March 5.

Abyssinian patriot forces occupied the important Italian fort of Buyre on Tuesday and are now harassing an Italian column withdrawing towards Debra-Marcos, according to a 'Communique'.

In the area, 1,500 Italian irregulars and 200 colonial troops have deserted with their weapons and have joined the patriots.

The 'Communique' adds that in Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland there is nothing of importance to report.

Buyre is an Italian fort situated 160 miles north-west of Addis Ababa and 120 miles south of Lake Tana. It is about 160 miles from the nearest point of the Sudan frontier.

Debra-Marcos is forty miles from Buyre towards Addis Ababa at the head of the road leading to the Capital which is suitable for motor traffic in dry weather.

Advance In Somaliland

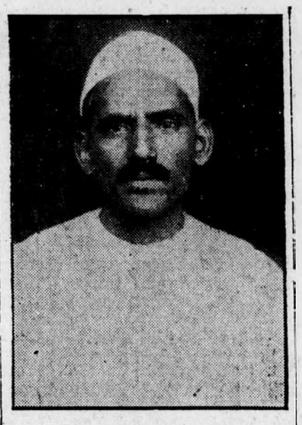
Although outnumbered by 25 to 1 a party of British signallers have captured a number of Italian officers and men in the Jelib area in Italian Somaliland.

During the fighting in this sector, learns Reuter's Military Correspondent, a small advance signal section numbering between 20 and 30 was sent forward to establish new headquarters. They found Italians in possession of the spot, but succeeded in capturing 17 Italian officers, 40 non-commissioned officers and 412 African troops.

It is also learned in London today that during the action at Ishabaidoa, the capture of which was announced yesterday, the British force took 200 prisoners. With the fall of this post the British force has now taken possession of the whole railway from Mogadishu to Hulo Burti.

No Sign Of Fall Of Keren

The British advance in Eritrea continues, but there is yet no indication that Keren is about to fall. Keren is very strong geographically and in addition possesses a large garrison consisting of two or three Italian divisions—about 20,000 men of whom a third are probably Italians.—Reuter.



Sjt. Gangaram D. Mahaske, Secretary of the Ambarnath Gat Congress Committee who has been jailed for offering Satyagraha at Ambarnath Station in 1st March.

Satyagraha In City To-day

Pinto And Others Give Notice To Police Chief

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

With a fresh batch of three Satyagrahis from Bombay giving intimation to the Commissioner of Police to-day, the total number of Congressmen who have participated in the Satyagraha campaign of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee comes to 78. The batch which proposes to offer Satyagraha in the city tomorrow evening is composed of Mr. F. M. Pinto, member of the "A" Ward Congress Committee and General Secretary of the Nationalist Christian Party, Mr. Shivlal Dipchand Patwa, member of the "C" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. Purushottam Vrijlal Mithaiwala, Treasurer of the "C" Ward Congress Committee.

Mr. Pinto proposes to offer Satyagraha near the Gateway of of India, Apollo Bunder, at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday. Mr. Shivlal Dipchand proposes to shout anti-war slogans at the junction of Champagalli and Sheik Memon Street at 6 p.m. Mr. Purushottam Vrijlal intends to offer Satyagraha near the Pydhownie Tram Junction at 6-30 p.m.

The next batch from Bombay will offer Satyagraha on Saturday.

Suburban Arrests And Convictions

After a respite of four days, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee resumed its Satyagraha campaign during the week, when two women workers of the Suburban area and two Congressmen courted arrest. The batch of women workers included Smt. Sonaben Rao and Smt. Gulabbai Vengurlekar who were arrested at Vile Parle and Maravli village near Chembur on Monday, while shouting anti-war slogans. The former was sentenced at Bandra to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default, 3 months' simple imprisonment. The latter was sentenced at Kurla to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default, 2 months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. M. K. Deshpande who offered Satyagraha at Bandra on Tuesday was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default, one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Namdeo Vesawekar was arrested at Versova on Wednesday morning while offering Satyagraha. He was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate, Andheri, to 4 months' simple imprisonment.

The next batch from the Suburban area proposes to offer Satyagraha on Monday.

(SEE PAGE 7.)

Franco-Japanese Clash Imminent

VICHY FAILS TO HONOUR TOKYO ULTIMATUM

Ambassador In Tokyo Warned: Emergency Cabinet Called

TOKYO, March 5.

It is understood that Prime Minister Prince Konoye, is calling an emergency meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow following the failure of the French to give a final reply to Japan's mediation plan.

FRANCE WARNED

Mr. Saito, Secretary General of the Japanese Mediation Delegation, called on the French Ambassador M. Henri to warn him of the seriousness of further delay.

As midnight approached without any response, the optimism that had been current in Japanese quarters rapidly evaporated.

The Japanese News Agency tonight stated that the Government was unwilling to extend for the third time the Armistice between Thailand and Indo-China which expires on Friday.

An earlier message stated:—

Mr. Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, is reported to have asked Vichy to give its final reply by noon to-day to Japan's plan for solution of the Thai-Indo-China dispute.

The truce in the frontier war between Thai and Indo-China ends on Friday.

Mr. Matsuoka's request, it is stated, was made when he saw to-night M. Arsene Henri, the French Ambassador.

M. Henri is stated to have been non-committal in attitude towards the plan which was previously reported to have been accepted "in principle" by the French Government.

Tense Situation In Saigon

A Japanese ship has reached Saigon presumably to evacuate Japanese nationals, if necessary, says a message from London. The atmosphere in Saigon is still tense; the Japanese Consul-General is reported to have protested to the French authorities concerning a hotel brawl in which four Japanese are alleged to have been injured.

Churchill Discusses Far East

LONDON, March 5.

Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador in London yesterday handed Mr. Churchill a memorandum from Mr. Matsuoka referring to the latter's recent message to Mr. Eden and making clear that in that message Mr. Matsuoka did not make any specific offer of mediation in the present war, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns.

The memorandum which was in reply to the Note handed to the Japanese Ambassador on February 24 accordingly clears up any misunderstanding which may have existed on this point. Mr. Shigemitsu and Mr. Churchill had a most cordial conversation on general lines.

Matsuoka's Message

Following 30 minutes conversation between Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Churchill last night in London. It is understood in well informed quarters, that the talk greatly clarified the air and has revealed that general problems in the Far East are responsive to understanding treatment.

Nazi Ambassador For Berlin

TOKYO:—It is understood that the German Ambassador, Herr Ott, is leaving Tokyo for Berlin to report on the Far Eastern situation, says the Domei Agency. He is expected to stay in Berlin for a fortnight.

JAPANESE WARSHIP SUNK BY CHINESE SHORE BATTERIES

LONDON, March 5.

A Japanese warship has been sunk by Chinese shore batteries when attempting to land troops near Wangching.

Blockade Move

TOKYO:—After a surprise dawn landing Japanese forces have occupied Pakhoi on the Gulf of Tonkin only seventy miles from the Indo-China border, according to Japanese field despatches. The landing it is stated was carried out by a Crack Japanese Army unit in co-operation with the Navy. Key points east of Pakhoi are also claimed to have been captured. The aim of the new drive is stated to be to cut one of the few remaining trade routes of the Chungking Government.

It will be recalled that the Japanese occupied Pakhoi and advanced into the interior of Kwangsi Province in the Autumn of 1939, but evacuated all Kwangsi in November, 1940. Since then large quantities of supplies are understood to have been landed at Pakhoi and conveyed through Kwangsi to assist the Chiang-kai-Shek Government at Chungking in its resistance to the Japanese.—Reuter.

British Shipping Lines Cancel Sailings

Two British shipping lines have cancelled sailings between Hongkong and Japan according to the Domei Agency. They are stated to be the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

This means, adds the Agency, only one British company, the Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company will now have vessels regularly calling at Japan.

STOP PRESS

CAROL LEAVES SPAIN.

MADRID, March 5.

Ex-King Carol has left Spain and is believed to be in Portugal. Madame Lupescu is understood to have left Spain yesterday (Tuesday).—Reuter.

ANGLO-SWEDISH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 5.

An agreement has been reached between Britain and Sweden whereby five Swedish ships from overseas ports will be able to sail for Gothenburg every month. Announcing this, the Ministry of Economic Warfare states that it is a condition for the arrangement that these ships shall not call at any German or German controlled port and that for every vessel entering the Baltic one must previously have left that area.

Continuation of this traffic depends on the vessels concerned not being interfered with by Germany.—Reuter.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted influential Ladies and Gentlemen as Branch Managers throughout Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100/- with increment, T.A., Establishment charges and pension benefits for our Branches to be opened shortly. Apply to The Indian Investment Trust Limited, Ottapalam, (Malabar). (14790)

Wanted Candidates to become Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (14247)

Wanted One Chemist with Practical Experience for the Manufacture of Potasium Bichromate Apply Box No. 14271, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates for stationmaster, and signaller's course scholarship Rs. 30/- and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14143)

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Large and Small Bills of Military and I.S.D. Suppliers Cashed on Production Acceptance Note. Terms interest, commission. Please write Post Box 928, Bombay. (14794)

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Wanted District and Selling Agents to sell Indian made artistic porcelain wares in Bombay Presidency. Give Bank reference. Apply Box No. 14789, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted gentleman or lady financier to join or advance Rupees Five Thousand for a small scale industry at Bangalore City (Mysore State). Guaranteed return 15%. Future estimated yield 30%. Not affected by war conditions. Apply Box No. 14787, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Available Decent lots of perfectly safe, high dividend paying shares of Lahore Electrics, Multan Electrics, Upper India Sugars, Murree Brewery. Apply Investors Weekly, Lahore. (14299)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March, 1941, to the 26th March, 1941, both days inclusive in connection with the issue to the Shareholders of an offer under Section 153B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Dated this 6th day of March 1941.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.

(4486)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Professor S. HADI HASAN, B.A. (Cantab), Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Persian, Aligarh Muslim University, will deliver under the auspices of the University of Bombay, a course of two lectures, in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology, Fort, Bombay, on the following days commencing at 6 p.m. each day:—

FRIDAY, 7th March, 1941—Subject—Hindu Contributions to Learning and Culture.

SATURDAY, 8th March, 1941—Subject—Persian Poetry with special reference to Khaqani.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., will preside over the first lecture, and Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University, over the second.

The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 26th February, 1941.

(4468)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES TO BECOME ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AT THE NEXT ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the next Election of Fellows by Registered Graduates to fill up FOUR vacancies that will occur on the 4th August, 1941, will be held about the second week of July, 1941. All those whose names are at present on the roll and those who enrol themselves on or before the 31st March, 1941, will be entitled to vote at the election.

Graduates (irrespective of their standing in years) who have not yet enrolled themselves as Registered Graduates can do so on payment of Rs. 5 prescribed in that behalf.

As the voting papers, etc., relating to the election will be sent ONLY to their registered addresses, such of the existing Registered Graduates as have not yet intimated the change, if any, in their addresses are requested to do so on or before the 31st March, 1941. Any intimation of the change of address received after the said date will not be attended to.

As the University Office has no possible means of ascertaining the casualties that may have occurred among the Registered Graduates, the University will be much obliged to the relatives of the deceased registered graduates, if any, or to any person who knows, as a matter of fact, the death of a registered graduate, if the fact is reported to the Registrar. As the University Office may, acting on the information received, delete the names reported as dead from the Roll of Registered Graduates, persons forwarding the information are requested to make themselves sure that their information is correct.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1941.

4471.

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Mild Steel Flats, rounds and squares. Tender forms No. MP. BH. 4491 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per set. Tenders will be opened on 12th March, 1941.

(4477)

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1941, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1940.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of Mr. H. A. H. Payne and The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran, who retire by rotation but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To elect as a Director Mr. R. C. Lowndes whose term of Office expires under Article 98 of the Company's Articles of Association but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1941.

(4479)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAO BAHADHUR MANEKLAL LALUBHAI has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge, use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Nos. 41/45, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

ALL that land, containing by admeasurement Ten thousand and five Square Yards or thereabouts (less area of such portion of the land as has subsequently been taken over by the Municipality), situate at Sion in the Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 1/676 and 1 and 2 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 40 of Sion Division and assessed by the Assessor & Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under formerly F Ward Nos. 5621, 5622 and 5623 (1, 2, and 4) and Street Nos. 2862, 2863, 2864A, 2864AA and 2864AAA and now under F Ward Nos. 5623 (1, 2, 3 and 4) and Street Nos. 2864, 2864A, 2864B, and 2864C and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by Sion Road and on or towards the East, South and North by the land belonging to the Municipality.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1941.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4480.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913
And
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW INDIA RUBBER TYRE RETREADING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Sec. 208 (E) of the above Act a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Company will be held at the office of the Liquidator, Tamarind Lane, Fort Chambers, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1941, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) to receive the Liquidator's Report showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed off.

WANKODI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

(4478)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MURARJI DHARAMSEY and GOCULDAS TRICUMJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, two of the Executors of the Estate of Dharamsey Bhawanji, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client MANEKLAL CHUNILAL KANTAWALA.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Laxminarayan Lane, Matunga, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 832 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts inclusive of land set apart on the East side for a private passage and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 366 and 423 Collector's New Nos. K 3901, 4112 and 4206, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 1 N & 2|839 and Cadastral Survey No. 553 of the Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 7543 (3) and 7543(A) and Street Nos. 12 and 12A and bounded, on or towards the East by Laxminarayan Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Thakar Dharamsey Bhawan (decd.), on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Chhotalal Anandji and on or towards the South by the property of Bhai Shanker Nanabhai.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1941.

MANKODI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(4481)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MADHUSUDAN RAOJI SUNKERSETT, VINAYEKRAO RAOJI SUNKERSETT, BHALCHANDRA RAOJI SUNKERSETT, PRABHAKAR RAOJI SUNKERSETT, VASANT RAOJI SUNKERSETT and Bai SARASWATIBAI RAOJI SUNKERSETT have separated in food, estate and worship as from the 1st day of January, 1940, and they have ceased to be members of the joint and undivided Hindu Family as from the aforesaid date.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1941.

SUNKERSETT & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Madhusudan Raoji Sunkersett, Vinayekrao Raoji Sunkersett, Bhalchandra Raoji Sunkersett, Prabhakar Raoji Sunkersett, Vasant Raoji Sunkersett and Bai Saraswatibai Raoji Sunkersett.

(4484)

2nd Glorious Week

an excellent entertainment tuning up with time.

PARDESI

RANJIT'S musical socio-comedy

Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Cast:—MOTILAL, KHURSHID SNEHPRABHA E. BILLIMORIA

Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

LAMINGTON

LAST ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY: 1-15 P. M.
NAVYUG'S Comedy Gem
'LAGNA PAHAWE KAROON'
(Hunt For A Husband)
11th & LAST WEEK
NEW WEST END
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
STANLEY
LUPINO LUPINO
Singing, dancing, romancing, merry-making in the smash comedy hit
HOLD MY HAND
with
FRED EMNEY; SALLY GRAY

Give all to Love
Obey thy Heart!
See the eternal Struggle between the Human and the Divine vividly depicted by
NALINI JAYWANT
IN
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
Directed by VIRENDRA DESAI.
Starring:
HARISH, JYOTI, KANHAILAL, VEENA KUMARI, SANKATHA PRASAD, SUNALINI DEVI, BHUDO ADVANI and others.
★
PATHE
3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
Advance Booking Available.

NEXT SATURDAY
COMES
The Great Lover of the Screen
JAYANT
IN
EMPIRE PICTURES'
Great Social Comedy Thriller
Mere Sajan
or
MIDNIGHT GIRL
with
Rajkumari, Sayani, Urmila, Khan, Kurban Jau of Patriot fame
and a dozen great stars to support
at
SUPER
New Charni Road.

THIRD GREAT WEEK
A SOCIAL
So differently Smart & Funny! Circo's
'MADHUSUDAN'
Starring: Kumar, Maya
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Indian Settlers' Plight In South Africa Worsens

SASTRI ON INCREASING FEELING OF DISTRUST IN CEYLON, BURMA AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ALSO

MADRAS, March 4.

Only Indians who were there before certain years and settled in South Africa could go and come and none else could settle there. No new emigration was permitted to the Dominions, said the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, presiding over a public meeting at which Dr. (Miss) Goonam of South Africa spoke on some "aspects of Indian life in South Africa."

Mr. Sastri added amidst laughter that if, instead of returning at the end of 18 months of agent-generalship, he had decided to stay in South Africa and settle there, it would have been impossible. The Aga Khan too would find it difficult.

BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Having excluded Indians from all chance of settling in these Dominions, the Dominions went back upon the promise they had made as condition precedent to the Agreement that they had reached with us. The precedent condition, said Mr. Sastri, was that while no new Indian was to be admitted, the Indians already resident in the countries should be treated with every consideration and given all the rights of citizenship. This promise, he complained, was not kept at all. The exclusion operated but the precedent conditions had not yet begun to operate.

FEELING OF DISTRUST.

Mr. Sastri incidentally referred to the feeling of distrust and dislike that had grown around the Indian agency there which was now called the High Commissioner in South Africa. That dislike of the agency, he said, had now become very pronounced as a section of the Indians settled there thought that the agency brought no good to them and that it sat like a handicap upon their political growth

DISILLUSIONED.

"My own opinion is" said Mr. Sastri, "that our community is sadly mistaken in this matter, that they stand to gain by the existence of the agency and that they would be well advised to line up behind the agent and strengthen his hands in all possible ways. That is my considered opinion."

BLACK V. BLACK.

Mr. Sastri expressed regret at the Anti-Indian feeling that had arisen in Ceylon, Burma and the Straits Settlements, they had to reckon with hard facts when material interests clashed observed Mr. Sastri, the fight was not between the White and the Black but between cousins, the Black and the Black also. He wanted the people of India to note with sympathy the sufferings to which the Indian settlers abroad were subjected to at the present moment.

Dr. Goonam dwelt at length on the history of indentured labour and how the position of Indian settlers in South Africa was now getting from bad to worse.—A. P.

Congress-Progressive Coalition In Bandra Board

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Bandra Municipality convened to elect new Committees and office-Bearers for the year 1941 met at the Municipal Hall last night. Dr. Dias the outgoing President occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed after a slight correction, the Leader of the Congress Party, Mr. J. K. Mehta proposed that Dr. Dias be re-elected President for the next year. He was seconded by Mr. John Netto. The proposal was accepted unanimously

The election of the Vice-President was the next item on the Agenda. It appears that the Congress Party had managed to effect a coalition between it and the Progressives (Dr. Dias's Group). Rao Bahadur M. W. Pradhan was thus duly proposed by Mr. J. K. Mehta for the Vice-Presidentship and Mr. John Netto seconded the proposal.

Prof. J. Almeida pointed out the incongruity of the coalition between parties having two different ideologies. He was pulled up on a point of order raised by Mr. S. S. Naik as to whether he was moving any amendment or not when he turned round to say that he was supporting the proposition.

The proceedings resulted in the election of the following Standing Committee: Mr. John Netto (Chairman), Mr. J. G. Pereira, Mr. K. M. Patil, Mr. R. S. Balsara, Mr. M. D. Kooka, Mr. Asgolkar, (Prog.) and Messrs. Ig. D'Monte, C. Sutaria, D. M. Nagarkar, S. S. Naik, T. M. Guido and Veerbal H. Mehta.

The following were elected Chairmen of the Committees mentioned against their names:

Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta, Public Health; Mr. Ig. D'Monte, A. V. School; Mr. V. B. Kirtikar, Dispensary; Mr. C. Sutaria Staff; Mr. T. M. Guido, Legal; Mr. Ig. D'Monte, Town Planning; Mr. R. S. Balsara, Taxes and Arrears; Mr. J. G. Pereira, Rules and By-laws.

The arrangements seem to have been worked on a basis of real goodwill as the distribution of membership seemed to be fifty-fifty between the Dias and Congress groups.

After suitable speeches from some of the re-elected office-bearers the proceedings came to a close.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan was held last week, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, the Offg President, when the Report, and the Audited Accounts and the Balance Sheet were presented by the Secretaries and were adopted. The Bhavan, was founded a couple of years ago by Shri K. M. Munshi, the Founder-President.

The Report reveals the useful work that is being carried out by the Bhavan. There are eight different departments which are ably conducted by various scholars under the general guidance and supervision of the Director, Dr. Manilal Patel, who, it may be mentioned, not only looks to the academic side by being directly concerned with the Sanskrit and Comparative Philology Department, the two organs of the Bhavan, the Publication Department and the University Post-Graduate Classes, but has to devote himself to the extra-academic activities of the Bhavan by doing secretarial work as well.

Special mention must be made of the publication of the inaugural volume of the Bharatiya Vidya Series "Viswidhimagga" edited by the veteran Pali Savant Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi.

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For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands. Leather Beltings Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc., enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., Dharavi, Bombay 17 ('Phone 89041).

DIVINE MELODIES
THAT ARE ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS: HEAR THEM IN
PRABHAT'S & Shantaram's
PADOSI
in (HINDI)
6th Week At CENTRAL
PADOSI: 7; 9-45 p.m.
SHEJARI: 4 p.m.

LAST DAY!
CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Paramount presents
GARY COOPER · MADELEINE CARROLL
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE"
In Technicolor!
ALSO LONDON CAN TAKE IT FROM TO-MORROW
"Strike Up The Band"
with MICKEY ROONEY—JUDY GARLAND

REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
LAST TWO DAYS ONLY TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
TYRONE POWER
THE MARK OF Zorro
LINDA DARNELL
BASIL RATHBONE

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On The Air

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Master Krishnarao. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Chandrabai Jamboikar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sheetal Ghosh. 9-12 Pralhad Joshi. 9-30 Air Quartet. 9-40 Pickets from 'Puja'. 9-50 Bhajan in duet. 12-30 p.m. Musical variety. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental music. 1-10 Binati. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Master Vasant Amrit. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Hamid Husain. 5-45 Sheetal Ghosh. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Pralhad Joshi. 6-30 Children's hour. 7 Sahityama Prarthana Geeto. 7-15 Songs from the screen. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Master Vasant Amrit. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Yehudi Menuhin. 10-10 The rumour.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sentimental songs. 8-15 Ebrahim. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Chandrabai Jamboikar. 8-50 H. Hussain. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental duets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi bhavgeet. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Rafique Arbi. 8-5 Mumtaz Husain. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Bhajan Mandali. 9-10 Pralhad Joshi. 9-30 Sheetal Ghosh. 9-40 Chandrabai Jamboikar. 10 Air sextet. 10-10 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Mannabai. 5-20 Mohammad Husain. 5-45 Dilip Chandra Vedi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Zohra Jan. 6-30 If it was me, 4. 6-45 Nabi Jan. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 Mannabai. 8 Dilip Chandra Vedi. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Bhajan Lal. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 Zohra Jan. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Nabi Jan. 10 Manohar. 10-5 Umrao Khan. 10-15 Zohra Jan. 10-25 Dilip Chandra Vedi. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. Dulal Ch. Addy. 5-10 Jagannmoy Mittra. 5-20 Dulal Ch. Addy. 5-30 Jagannmoy Mittra. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Orchestra. 6 News in English. 6-5 Gopi Nath Bhattacharya. 6-20 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Orchestra. 7-15 Ratnamala Sen. 7-20 Sheila Sarkar. 7-40 Uttara Debi. 7-45 Modern Bengali Literature. 4. 8 Bhote Mongal. 8-30 News from Berlin. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Hubert Madge. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Surprise evening.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 For children. (1) Tears by Mr. M. M. A. Beg. (2) Translation by Mr. S M. Mazhar. 7-45 Iranian Literature. Prose by Dr. Nizamuddin. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10 15	14 30
Poona Mail	10 30	17 35
Punjab Mail	12 30	17 40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19 30	08 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	07 00
Poona Fast Passenger	21 45	12 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 05
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 35
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee. Bulsar	*9 15	15 35
The Flying Ranee Surat	*9 48	1o 10
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00 00
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Saturday)	00 00	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	15 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 48	9 00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday

Apprentices For Dapuri Training Centre

The Government of Bombay has issued revised rules for the admission of apprentices for training at the Government Central Store, Workshops and Training Centre, Dapuri. Candidates must be between 15 and 17 years of age and must have passed the 4th standard English. They will be selected by the Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government and will ordinarily be admitted in June every year. The maximum number of boys admitted will be 55—20 for training in fitting, 20 in machining, 6 in moulding, 3 in pattern-making, 3 in smithy and 3 in oxy-acetyle welding. The number admitted in each trade, however, will be restricted by the scope for practical training. The period of training will be five years. The starting wage will be six annas a day with an annual increment of two to four annas a day according to qualifications. Five mechanical graduates (B.E. Mechanical) will be admitted for training for a period of two years and will be given wages at Re. 1 a day for the first year with an increase of eight annas a day during the second year. In addition, some D.M.Es. from the College of Engineering, Poona, or the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, will be taken as apprentices on probation of two years. They will be paid eight annas a day for the first year and Re. 1 for the second year, in addition to their stipends.

New York Cotton Market Steady

CONFUSION OVER THE FARM PROGRAMME

Trade Buying

Bombay: March 5.

The New York cotton futures market was steady yesterday. In the beginning market was weak owing to international alarms and cotton traders took to the side-lines in view of the confusion over the Farm Programme and uncertainties abroad. Despite all cotton sentiment was not bearish. Textiles were optimistic and came forward to buy. There was some trade buying

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 2 points at 10.36 for May delivery which was the lowest level of the day, and advanced to 10.41, 3 points up on trade buying. At this level market was steady and finally closed at a rise of 1 pt. at 10.39. Spot cotton market closed 4 pts down at 10.79 cents per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was steady. There was some buying demand and prices improved and closed 2 to 7 pts up. Spot cotton price was 2 pts. up at 10.44 cents per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged at 8.32 for July delivery. Market was rather featureless. There was limited trade calling principally affecting October. Market advanced only 1 point and closed steady at a rise of 1 pt. at 8.33d. per lb. Spot cotton price was 8.65d per lb. Egyptian cotton section was quiet and both Uppers and Giza futures closed unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 10.41+03 (1-20 p.m.) lowest 10.36—02 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool July highest 8.33+01; lowest 8.32

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Small trade buying. Market closed quietly steady.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Reported entries 1940 loan increased again slightly after four weeks' decline. Unfinished sales twice production; finished equal production. Business steady. Commodities up.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 4.

March	10.42+01
May	10.39+01
July	10.30
October	9.99+04
December	9.97+04
January	9.95+04
Middling Spot	10.79—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: March 4.

March	10.49+02
May	10.44+01
July	10.36+03
October	10.03+04
December	10.00+05
January	9.98+07
Spot	10.44+02

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 4.

11 a.m. Ranges. Noon call

March	10.38	10.41
May	10.37	10.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: March 4.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	11,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	Nil.
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool: March 4.

March	8.31+01
May	8.32+01
July	8.33+01
October	8.27+01
December	8.24+01
January	8.23+01
Middling Spot	8.65—01

11 a.m. QUOTATIONS

March	8.30

JUTE CULTIVATION IN RUSSIA

Successful Experiments With Imported Plants

The All-Union Institute of Plant Cultivation has for the past 13 years been carrying on experiments in the cultivation of jute in the U. S. S. R. and has proved that the crop can be successfully grown in the Soviet Union, states the February issue of the Indian Central Jute Committee's 'Bulletin'. From among 150 varieties imported from India and various other tropical and sub-tropical countries and planted by the Institute in certain districts of Transcaucasia and Central Asia, the varieties 'Corchorus Capsularis' and 'Corchorus' Olitorius' have been selected. These plants yield 13 to 25 per cent of fibre, and produce a crop of seeds, which will make it possible to cultivate jute in the U. S. S. R. on an industrial scale. At present the Institute is trying to acclimatize varieties with a greater yield.

PROGRESS OF SUBSTITUTES

The New Zealand Government have decided to take over the control of the local factory which manufactures woolpacks from New Zealand flax and to increase the capacity of the plant from 300,000 woolpacks a year to 800,000 in 1941-42, in order to curtail imports of jute woolpacks from India. An estate at Foxton is being acquired for the planting of New Zealand flax to supply raw material for the plant.

In Brazil attempts are being made to substitute jute by cotton. The Minister of Agriculture has requested the State Secretaries of Agriculture to encourage the use of cotton for the packing of raw cotton, cereals and other products for which burlap is at present employed, and thus to dispose of surplus stocks.

In Egypt, too, enquiries are being made into the possibilities of substituting jute goods by similar articles manufactured from cotton. The reason for this is stated to be the scarcity of jute goods. Importers in Egypt are experiencing difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of jute sand-bags, cotton packs, sacks for cereals, etcetera, to meet the needs of the country.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Directors are submitting to the shareholders, at the 22nd general meeting to be held on 11th instant, the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1940, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 1,02,934-2-10 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 5,13,332-8-1.

The following amounts have been appropriated to the undermentioned purposes:

Amount transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,25,000; Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super Tax Rs. 50,000; Bonus to staff Rs. 12,000; total Rs. 1,87,000.

The balance of Rs. 3,26,332-8-1 the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of annas four and pies six per share equal to 5.5/8 per cent per annum (free of Income-tax) on 7,98,000 shares Rs. 2,24,437-8-0; to carry forward the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,01,895-0-1; total Rs. 5,13,332-8-1.

The progress of the Bank has continued to be satisfactory, under the able secretaryship of Mr. B. N. Bhargava.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON NORWEGIANS

LONDON: Feb. 28.

The Stockholm correspondent of the "Times" cabled on February 26:—

A German court martial at Bergen has sentenced ten Norgewians to death on a charge of espionage on behalf of Great Britain.

According to the Press one of them named Jacobsen is alleged to have gone to England last May and to have returned in June with secret service instructions and a wireless transmitter with which for several months he sent messages to Great Britain. It is also alleged that one of the sentenced men confessed to having sent 80 messages about German military dispositions. Seven more Norwegians have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and one has been acquitted. The Press adds that more than a hundred other arrests have been made in West Norway.

The Police authorities at Bergen have issued a new warning against continued propaganda for the Norwegian Royal Family, also a warning against sabotage. A parade of Hirdmen (Quisling's bullies) in uniform has been arranged for March 2. Such a demonstration is possible only because the Hirdmen are protected by German soldiers. Illegal anti-Quisling literature continues to circulate freely and Hirdmen have now received a police authority to search people at will, including passengers on the Oslo trams.

The German Press has published a notice that all soldiers on leave from Norway must immediately report to the nearest military authorities. Swedish correspondents believe that this unnecessary publicity is intended to mislead opinion in other countries by producing the impression that some sort of military operations are impending from Norway.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 28th day of February, 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	17,48,71,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	232,29,05,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	17,18,45,000
Total Notes issued	266,96,21,000
Total Liabilities	266,96,21,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 99.267 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	...
Sterling Securities	140,50,11,000
TOTAL OF A.	184,91,54,000
B. Rupee Coin	32,43,17,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	49,61,50,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	...
Total Assets	266,96,21,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 28th February 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	21,85,20,000
(2) Government of Burma	3,30,42,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	6,87,27,000
(b) Banks	45,26,50,000
(c) Others	1,37,04,000
Bills Payable	66,99,000
Other Liabilities	3,94,57,000
Rupees	93,27,99,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	17,13,11,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	35,60,000
Rupee Coin	7,32,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,41,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	4,50,000
Balances held abroad*	67,18,44,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	...
Other Loans and Advances	5,00,000
Investments	7,06,52,000
Other Assets	1,34,09,000
Rupees	93,27,99,000

*Includes Cash & Short Term Securities.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: March 5.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 68/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 77/8

Tone:—Weak.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1941. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,20,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13 allotted approximately 8 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-11-1 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th March 1941. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 14th March 1941, or 13th March, 1941 where Friday is a holiday. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 28th February, 1941, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 6,50,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 5th March 1941 to 10th March 1941 at Rs. 99-13-6 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 26th February, 1941 to 3rd March 1941 amounted to Rs. 2,37,50,000.

Final Forecast Of Cotton Crop In Gwalior State 1940-41

The final forecast of the cotton crop in Gwalior State reveals that the total are inclusive of Jagirs under the crop comes to 5,66,434 acres which shows an increase of 10 per cent when compared with the last year's figure.

Picking had commenced in the third week of October and still continues in 23 Paraganas.

The outturn is estimated at 1,07,169 bales of cleaned cotton which is double that of the previous year.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: March 5.

Following an advance of one point in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 191 for Broach A/M, but the market opened strong at Rs. 192 for Broach A/M and Rs. 193/12 for July/Aug. and advanced to Rs. 192/8, then speculators were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 189/4. Market was steady at this level. Liverpool cotton market opened at unchanged rates. Local market was steady and fluctuated within a very narrow range of half a rupee. At 5 p.m. rates were as under:—

Broach April/May	Rs. 189/4
Broach July/August	Rs. 191/4
Oomra March	Rs. 147/8
Oomra May	Rs. 149/4
Oomra July	Rs. 151/12
Bengal March	Rs. 119/8
Bengal May	Rs. 120/8
Bengal July	Rs. 122/0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: March 5.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 4-3-41	2952000	6546000
Receipts yesterday 4-3-41	11000	24000
Export to date 4-3-41	757000	5004000
Stock at Ports 28-2-41	3485000	2989000
Stock at interior towns do.	3158000	2790000
Stock at Liverpool 28-2-41	...	...
Visible Supply 28-2-41	...	...
Quantity in sight 28-2-41	8951000	11589000
Quantity out of sight 28-2-41	...	...

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: March 5.

	Extra Spr.	fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	...	124	122	120	118	
M G Punjab	...	124	122	120	118	
M G Rajputana	...	131	129	127	125	
M G Oomra No. 3	...156	153	150	147	...	
M G C. P. No. 1	...180	177	174	171	...	
M G C. P. No. 2	...166	163	160	157	...	
M G Broach No. 2	...	202	199	195	192	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: March 5.

Approx. quotations.	Ready	Delvry	contract
Bengal Fine	120/23		
Berar	144/51		
C. P. 1	172/76		
C. P. 2	154/59		
Khandesh	124/31		
Muglai	135/37		
Broach			March +6
Punjab S G 289F	321/41		
Punjab R G 289F	291/301		
Punjab R G 4F	236/41		

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

Bombay: March 5.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	464	87,456	48,611
Central India	581	103,169	74,044
Barsi and Nagar	485	82,304	103,240
Hyderabad/Gaorani		28,362	40,774
Berar	3,207	278,499	268,172
Central Provinces	80	56,094	64,441
Total Oomra	3,817	635,884	589,282
Dholeras	189	47,391	46,727
N.-W. Provinces		1,152	22,842
Rajputana	51	4,636	24,976
Sind-Punjab	2,628	365,974	291,285
Broach	750	24,725	185,859
Coompta and Dharwar	250	31,721	15,283
Westerns-Northerns	102	32,934	16,788
Cocoanada		239	50
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		522	1,309
Total	7,787	1,145,176	1,194,401
Arrived by road to 27th Feb. 1941		172,250	199,358

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

DOUBLE OPTION PREMIUMS

Bombay: March 5.

Wheat May	0 4 0
Wheat September	0 8 0
Linseed May	0 6 3
Linseed September	0 12 0
Groundnut May	2 0 0
Castorseed May	2 8 0
Cottonseed May	1 0 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 7 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	0 15 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 10 0
Gold 2nd Settlement	1 0 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 394 penny points at 1/6

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 391 penny points at 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 303 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 287 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: March 4.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	191 3/4	188	191
Broach J/A	193 1/2	190 1/2	192 3/4
Oomra March	149 1/2	148	148 3/4
Oomra May	151 1/2	150	150 3/4
Oomra July	154	152 1/2	153 1/4
Bengal March	120 1/2	119	119
Bengal May	122	120 1/2	120 3/4
Bengal July	124	122 1/2	122 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay: March 5.

N Y Kaisha's Japanese s s Lisbon Maru of 4308 reg tons Capt E Kubo arrived from Yokohama with cotton goods, rayon goods, silk goods and general cargo.

M B Kaisha's Japanese s s Tamagawa Maru of 4801 reg tons Capt S Hara arrived from Yokohama with general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay: March 5.

60 cases X-Ray film, photo paper, chemical and appliances etc., 31 c/s radio sets and receivers, 90 c/s prtd books, maps, catalogues etc., 556 pkgs medicines, surgical appliances toilet requisites etc., 1000 pkgs whiting, 1047 pkgs paints, 126 c/s and fruits and vegetables, 50 c/s machinery and parts, 215 c/s dry colour, 341 pkgs confectionery and provision, 787 pkgs biscuits, Ovaltine, rusks, 200 D/s cement, 5400 bls cotton, 71 pkgs iron tubes, 100 nongs empty gas cylinders, 294 c/s beer, 40 c/s sherry, 215 c/s gin, 200 c/s Vermouth, 391 c/s wines, 50 c/s stout, 33 c/s bicycles, 154 c/s cigarettes, 70 dms Malt extract, 81 c/s crown corks, 139 c/s Horlicks, 260 c/s toilet soaps and requisites, 68 c/s table salt, 75 c/s chewing gum, 80 D/s boot topping composition, 134 c/s patent food, 211 cans printing ink, 169 loose tubes, 80 loose steel tubes, 174 bdls steel tubes, 160 dms sodium nitrate 100 trusses waterproof paper, 40 bags magnesia plastic, 155 c/s Gripe water, 550 cts fruit juice, 39 c/s W I galvd tubes, 34 c/s W I black tubes, 29 bdls sausages 250 c/s tin plates, 40 c/s salt, 150 carboys Hydrogen Peroxide, 97 D/s elect cable, 44 c/s steel rivets, 25 bdls brass rods, 283 pkgs W I galvd circles, 30 loose steel joists, 50 lse steel axles, 135 nongs steel plates, 801 loose steel angles, 100 casks Portland Cement, 26 c/s empty glass bottles

EXPORTS

Bombay: March 5.

90 tons pig iron Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 1410 tons pig iron The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd; 67 jottas drugs Ebrahim Mavji and Co; 45 bags cloves Parikh and Co; 150 bdls cloves C Chunilal and Co; 50 bls grey cotton yarn G Ab. Yaffi; 1280 bags bone sinews Burjor Ardeshir and Co; 467 bgs flea seeds D Abraham and Sons; 43 bls cotton cold bed tick The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 94-13
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-14
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-6
3 1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 102
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-8
2 per cent War Bonds 100-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-0
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 107-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-4
3 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

The 3-1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 94-11, improved to 94-14 but closed slightly lower at 94-13 tone quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: March 5.

LONDON:—

B C RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 3rd Sept.

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 3rd Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 3rd Sept.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 332 3/4

Bank's buying T T 329 3/4

Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.

Bank's buying T T 77 nominal

Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 21

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CHINA RATES:—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 5th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/3 9/16 5th inst.

New York/London 4.03 1/2 4th inst.

London/Java 7.58/62 4th inst.

London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 4th inst.

London/Switzerland 17.30/40 4th inst.

London/Stockholm 16.85/95 4th inst.

London/Japan 1/2 1/2 4th inst.

London/Canada 4.43/47 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.

Gold £8/8/0 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 3/8 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 5/16 4th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 4th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call amendable.

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent.

Tone: Very easy

WALL-STREET MARKET.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars New York: March 3.
Amer For Pow 5 per cent Pfd 2030	54
Amer For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	13 3/4
Electric Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	29
Electric Bond and Share Com	3 1/4
Electric Bond and Dol.5 Pfd	55
Columbia Gas and Electric	4 1/8
Int Tel and Tel 1952	42
American Tel and Tel	160 5/8
Western Union Telegraph	19 1/2
Union Pacific	78
Great Northern Pfd	23
New York Central R R	13 1/8
Sun Life of Canada	190
Chase National Bank	30 1/4
National City Bank of New York	26
United States Steel	55 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	75 7/8
Crucible Steel	39
Crucible Steel Pfd	87
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	20 1/2
Republic Steel	18 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 5/8
Kennecott Copper	33
Chrysler Motors	64 1/2
General Motors	42
Socony	8 1/4
Consolidated Oil	5 3/8
St. Oil of N. J.	36
Texas Corporation	35 1/4
Australian 5 per cent 1955	58 1/4

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: March 5.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 6 0
Highest	31 8 0
Lowest	31 2 0
Closing	31 6 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	19 2 6
Highest	19 7 0
Lowest	19 0 9
Closing	19 6 6
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 8 0
Highest	27 10 3
Lowest	27 4 3
Closing	27 7 0

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay: March 5.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:— Rs.as.ps.

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	78 0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	79 4 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	81 12 0
Ginger bleached per cwt	16 0 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	14 0 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	14 4 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: March 5.

Yarn No.	April	June	August
6 1/2s.	126	127	128
10 1/2s.	148	148	150
20 1/2s.	196	198	201
40s.	280	284	285

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 4.

The market is unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: March 4.

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	77 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	102 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	103 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	113 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	73
National Bank of India	32 1/2

LONDON SEEDS

London: March 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/4 1/2

Wheat Barletta Russo not quoted.

Wheat South Australian 26/6.

LONDON RUBBER

London: March 4.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13 9/16.

Share Bazar Rules Weak Again

EARLY IMPROVEMENT MEETS REALISING

Sentiment Not Bearish

Bombay: March 5.

The local Share Bazar opened strong today and steadied for some time, began to decline on professional selling. Traders are afraid of political situation and uncertainties abroad. Although the sentiment is not bearish despite international alarms.

The Wall-Street market was steady after showing hesitancy, stock prices feebly advanced, but gains were well maintained and the session closed firm. The speedy congressional passage of the excess profit tax amendments was encouraging.

Steel shares after opening strong declined heavily, while Textile shares were moderately declined. Generally all other sections were followed in sympathy with Steel

It seems after this liquidation market will become healthier as profit taking naturally improved the technical position.

Tata Steel Defds opened strong at Rs. 2002 which was the highest level of the day, then declined and finally closed at the low. est at Rs. 1968/12. Tata Ordinaries opened at Rs. 387 and after declining to Rs. 383/8 closed at Rs. 384. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1102 and began to decline and touched lowest at the close at Rs. 1081/4. New Greats opened at Rs. 435 and advanced to Rs. 437 on scattered buying, then declined on realising and closed at Rs. 435. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 147/8 and after declining to Rs. 145/4 closed at Rs. 145/8. Bellapurs after opening to Rs. 212/8 closed at Rs. 212. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 537 and advanced to Rs. 538, declined on scattered selling, and closed finally at Rs. 533.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 5.

100	Ahm. Advance	272 8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1081 4
100	CENTURY	379 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	303 0
100	COLABA	172 0
100	Coorla	105 0
250	David	30 0
250	Dawn	312 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 10 0
100	FINLAY	182 0
100	GOKAK	211 0
1000	Hindustan	1925 0
100	Indore	60 0
100	Khatau	152 0
100	KOHINOOR	421 0
250	LAXMI	538 12
100	MORARJI	232 0
200	Model	77 8
50	MYSORE X.D.	110 0
200	NEW GREAT	435 0
100	Oosmanshahi	58 0
100	Phoenix	266 0
25	Sassoon Silk	87 0
1000	Sholapur	2790 0
50	SIMPLEX	105 0
100	SWADESHI	280 0
100	SWAN	182 0
500	Vishnu	1312 8
1000	Western	1102 8

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	111 0
25-50	CENTRAL X.D.	42 15
500	IMPERIAL	1550 0
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	385 0
50-100	India XD	144 0
100	RESERVE BANK	105 0
5	UNION	6 10

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	145 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	652 8
15-100	JUPITER	13 9
20	Mercantile	65 8
15-75	NEW INDIA	41 4
200

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE:

JULY 1941

New York, March 5

Previous closing	10.30
To-day's opening	10.32
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	10.36
Difference	+06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 190-4
July/August	Rs. 192-4

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941.

Liverpool, March 5

Previous closing	8.31
To-day's opening	8.31
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	8.30
Difference	—01

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 5

The New York cotton displayed a better feeling although lack of clarification of situation in Balkans constituted the chief stumbling block as a result of which operations were generally characterised by caution.

Trading in July began at 10.32 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices improved on better trade and local support which easily absorbed March liquidation and spot houses selling.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

March (10.40/40) 10.43/43
May (10.36/36) 10.39/39
July (10.28/28) 10.32/31

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (8.30) 8.31
American May (8.31) 8.32
Egyptian Giza March (11.06) 11.08
Egyptian Giza May (11.05) 11.07

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, March 5

Castorseeds January February unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta February March (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata March (£11 5/16 quoted) £11 5/16 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES

Dundee March (£45) £45
Lightning March (£40) £40

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/8d buyers) 13 5/8d paid and value

Forward July September 13 3/4d paid and value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£265 buyers, £265 1/4 sellers. Steady)
£266 1/2 buyers, £266 3/4 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 5

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 5

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 5

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, March 5

The following cable was received from London:—

Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 5

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 5/16d) 23 5/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, March 5

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 5

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1 6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32) 0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32.
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1 2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, March 5

There was no trading during the night session.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Easier

Calcutta, March 5

Share market conditions showed no real change to-day. Speculative Engineering issues as well as popular miscellaneous industrials ruled quiet but steady while Coals, Teas, Jutes and Government securities were featureless and only limited business was put through.

The following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent Government Paper 81/4 small lot; 3 per cent loan 1951-54 98/15; 3 per cent Defence loan 1946 101; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 102 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1943 104/9 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 107/14 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad Pref 163; Bank of India 145/12 ex div small lot ct; Imperial conty 386; Reserve 105.

Railway: Delhi Saharanpur Railway 57 ex div.

Cottons: Bowreah 'A' Pref 210/8 c div; Elgin Mills 18/10; New Victoria ord 2.

Coals: Amalgamated 26/4; Bengal 354; Bengal Bhatdee 1/6; Abengal Nagpur Pref 162; Bhalgora 4/14; Dhemo Main 14/7; Mundulpoor 10/4; North Damuda 5/7; Raneegunge 24/12; Samla 1/14; Talcher 1/8.

Jutes: Adamjee 20; Biria 25/8; Champdany 163 small lots; Clive 21; Empire Pref 158; Fort William 216/8 small lot; Howrah 49/6; do A pref 161/8; Hukumchand ord 8/14; Pref 117/8; Kamarhatty 440 xd; Pref 161 ex div; Kanknarrah 345 ex div; Megna 38/12; Naskarpara 17/10; National 21/6; Northbrook 31; Presidency 4/4; Minings Burma Corpn 4/14 ex div; Indian Copper 2/1; Karanpura Development 8/12; Tavoy Tin 1; Dalmia Cement ord 11/12; Defd 2/14; Pref 110; Chemicals Alkali and Chemical ord 17/12; Pref 124/8 small lot; Bengal Chemical ord 384; Frank Ross 4/3; Bengal Telephone Pref 11/11; Eng Companies Arthur Butler 12/8; Braithwaite and Co 9/10; Indian Iron and Steel 30/7; Indian Malleable Casting ord 7/14; Steel Corpn ord 18/10.

Miscellaneous: B I Copn ord 4/11 small odd lot; Dunlop Rubber second pref 116; Indian Cables 21/2; Rohtas Industries pref 145 small lot; Spences Hotel 1/10; Tide Water Oil 15/4 small lot; Papers India Paper Pulp 135/8 small lot; Mysore 14/12 small lot; Orient 10/8; Sreegopal pref 106; Titaghur pref ord 5; ord 17; Humayan Property ord 4/14 small odd lot; defd 1/1; Rubbers Pajam dol 1.65 cts; Assam Saws 3/8 c div; Bengal Assam Steamship ord 249/8; Sugars Carew and Co ord 9/12; Cawnpore 18/14; pref 169.

Teas: Bishnauth 25/4; East India 9/4; Eastern Cachar 8/8; Gielle 9/4 ct; Moheema 9 small lot; Rutema 9 small lot.

Debentures: 5 1/4 per cent 1941-50 Carew and Co second mortgage 100; 5 1/2 per cent 1939-47 Dalmia Cement 101/12.—A.P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras, March 5

On the stock exchange the tendency has been steady and Plantings have been fairly active. Textiles elicited a good enquiry. Miscellaneous issues were steady and Banks were neglected.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day:—

Indian Bank 31 cd; DC 126 cd; Kaleswars 296/8; Maduras 40; Cambodias ord 9/2; Coimbatore 34/14; Radhakrishnas 123 cd; Buckinghams ord 244 cd; Travancore Rubbers 8/12, 8/14; Rajagiris 5/1 small lot; Midlands 5/3; Nellithanam 8/6; Balanoor ord 9/13; Fringford 7/8; Peermade 27/4, 27/8; Udayagiri 6/2 small lot; Woodlands 5/12; Tropicals 19; Nilgiri Neerugundi ord 1/8; Vellia mattam 19; Kalasas 6/12; Cochin Malabar ord 6/12; Parksides 15/8, 15/12; Mysore Chemicals 17/4 small lot; Mysore Paper 14/6; Spencer ord 5/12 xd; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/12; Singareni Coals Debentures 103.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5th March, 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.049 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.9 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 85.4 deg. (1.1 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 72.8 deg. (3.5 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 134 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace.

Representation In Statutory Committees

Congress Municipal Party And Federated Group's Demand

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation met last night to consider a demand put forward by the Federated Group in the Corporation for better representation in the Statutory and other Committees. Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia presided.

The opinion of the Congress Party seems to have been that the demand of the Federated Group went counter to the agreement arrived at last year between the then leader of the Congress Party, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and the Federated Group representative.

It may be remembered that according to the agreement, the Congress Municipal Party was to get ten seats out of 16 in every one of the Statutory Committees. The Federated Group was to nominate four while the two remaining seats were to be set apart for persons who did not belong to any party.

The Congress Party at its meeting last night seems to have expressed the opinion that it was improper to take any steps that went against the agreement which was working well.

DARING ROBBERY IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 5.

A daring dacoity was committed this noon outside the New Delhi Post Office, involving a loss of Rs. 38,645 and odd.

It transpires that when a cash postman and the cashier of the post office were waiting outside for conveyance to deposit the money in the Imperial Bank, four persons, appearing to be Sikhs, alighted from a motor car, attacked the postman with an iron rod and snatched the bag containing the money. The culprits, however, decamped before any help was forthcoming.

All police posts surrounding New Delhi and Delhi are stated to have been informed to be on the lookout for the gang.

The postman is lying in a precarious condition in hospital.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5/3/1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

3 1/2 P.C. STERLING LOAN

London, March 5

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at (£98 3/4) £98 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 5

London Stock Exchange was steady today.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London, March 5

5 per cent 1956/68 (£103 3/4) £103 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 1/8) £77 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £103
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/4) £113 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loans (£103 5/8) £103 3/4
New War Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-3) 11-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (33-16 1/2) 33-9
Hydro Electric No dealings.
Electric Music Industry (7-6) 7-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (18-9) 18-6
Imperial Chemicals (29-9) 29-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (51-7 1/2) 50-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1939 (£46) £46 1/2
Dundee Rubber (32-4 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (22-6) 22-6
Ford Motors (17-9) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£59 1/2) £60 1/4
British African Tobacco Ordinary (87-6) 87-6
Carreas 'A' (£3 7/8) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 92-6
P and O Def (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Distillers (63) 62-9
Bredfords Dye (3-3) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (29-4 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-4 1/2) 27-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15) 14-10 1/4
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol 36 3/4) dol 37
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-3) 17-9
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£8) £8

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-10 1/2) 15-0
Guna Kelampong (15-9) 15-9
Rubber Paaft Inv Trust (25-3) 25-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (20-0) 20-0
Burma Corporation (7-0) 7-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
East Rand Properties (41-3) 41-3
Rand Mines (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (61-3) 61-3
Trinidad Leasehold (62-6) 62-6
Sub Nigel (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£7) £7

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 26-3
Anglo India (34-4 1/2) 33-9
Burma Oil (52-6) 51-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-6
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£18) £17 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£32 1/4) £31 3/4
London Mid and Ordinary (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119) £119
London Transport 'C' (£33) £33

INCREASE BY 2½ LAKHS!

Ahmedabad's Population Estimated At 6 Lakhs

From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

The total population of Ahmedabad City has been estimated at about six lakhs from the figures gathered by census workers.

Thus there is an increase of over two and a half lakh of people. Detailed figures are still not out.

Protest Against Duty On Matches & Tyres

BOMBAY, March 5.

The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries have sent the following telegram to the Finance Department, Government of India, in connection with the taxation proposals in the new budget.

"The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries are much perturbed over the proposed increase in Import Duty on rayon. The Committee consider this directly contravening the Government policy of not taxing raw material and encouraging the handloom industry particularly when the Fact Finding Committee is inquiring. The Committee strongly urge the dropping of the proposal or at least the imposing of a corresponding duty on imported rayon piecegoods. The Committee strongly protest against the excise duty on matches and rubber tyres as highly detrimental to the development of these small industries."

"FAREWELL" TO PARULEKAR

The members, organisers and the teachers of the Bombay Adult Education Committee will meet Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee on the eve of his going on leave preparatory to retirement at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the playground of the Municipal Central School, Byculla, to give him a farewell address. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

P. AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

The Prabhuram Ayurvedic College writes: The following Awards, already made in the Convocation held on the 21st December, 1941, are hereby recorded

Bai Kankubai prize: 1938 Bhatt, Hasvadanlal Moolshanker, Surat; 1939 Smart, Indukumar Kapilram, Surat; 1940 Navasariwala, Mahomedbhai Esufaly, Surat.

Sheth Devkaran Nanjee prize No. 1: 1938 Shah, Manilal Panachand, Devgad-Baria; 1939 Vaidya, Motiram Laxmiram, Surat; 1940 Not awarded.

Sheth Devkaran Nanjee prize No. 2: 1938 Not awarded; 1939 Shah, Manilal Panachand, Devgad-Baria; 1940 Dixit, Harikrishna Moolshankar, Surat.

Sheth Devkaran Nanjee prize No. 3: 1938 Not awarded; 1939 Shah, Manilal Panachand, Devgad-Baria; 1940 Naik, Ranchhodji Raghunathji, Navsari.

Sheth Devkaran Nanjee General Proficiency Silver Medal: 1938 Bhatt, Hasvadanlal Moolshankar, Surat; 1939 Shah, Manilal Panachand, Devgad-Baria; 1940 Naik, Ranchhodji Raghunathji, Navsari.

LEGAL OPINION TO BE SOUGHT

Invocation Of Old Order Causes Stir

If a 60-year old standing order, which was invoked, had been pressed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, on Wednesday, it would have led to the partial paralysing of the day-to-day Municipal administration.

The Municipal Commissioner proposed using Rs. 64,000 from loan interest for routine disbursements.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia questioned the regularity of the procedure, as, in his opinion, no amount could be transferred under the standing order, from loan interest, unless a case of emergency had been made out by the Commissioner. He submitted that no such case had been made out by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner, Mr. M. D. Bhat, replied that, in his opinion, the order did not have application to the present conditions. The enforcement of the order, he further stated, would lead to paralysing of the administration.

Discussion, then, followed and Mr. Gordhandas Morarjee, Chairman of the Standing Committee, suggested that any hasty decision might jeopardise administration, instead of helping it. If it was necessary, they might call a special meeting.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai proposed that the Commissioner be requested to take competent legal opinion on the matter. The proposal was accepted by the Committee.

RADIO OPERA

"The King Calls", the first radio opera ever to be broadcast from any broadcasting Station in India, was given such a tremendous ovation by the listeners that All India Radio, Bombay is getting ready to put over the air another and entirely new opera this week. "The Rumour", as it is called, will make its premiere to-day (Thursday) at 10 p.m.

The team which figured in the former opera—Vilem Haas for the libretto and Walter Kaufmann for music—again share the honours in this one. "The Rumour" is written after the style of early operas, the libretto being broken into separate numbers, arias, duets, choruses, etc.

THE STORY

The story is simple but with topical touch in its moral. Somewhere in the world —anywhere you like—a pot-seller is bewailing his luck. No one wants to buy his pots. Suddenly an idea strikes him. He fabricates a rumour that on account of war, the Government needs all the metal for armaments and so, very soon, there will be no pots available.

Hysterical women flock to his shop and he sells his wares at exorbitant prices. The end comes with the discovery of the hoax, the denunciation, but alas, too late,—of the pot-seller by his victims.

DUAL ATHLETIC MEET

Kanara Beat Khar

That Athletics have taken hold of the imagination of Bombay Youth was proved when the Athletes of the Khar Gymkhana and the Kanara Athletic Club met at Khar for a Dual Meet, the first of its kind in the history of Athletics in Western India.

Two competitors from each Club competed in several selected events and all the four scored points for their prospective clubs. The Kanara Athletic Club scored 44 and Khar Gymkhana 37. Several events for Women featured in the Programme.

It is expected that this fixture shall be a regular one. Now that Dual Meets have come to stay it is desirable that a few of the other clubs will follow the example of these pioneers and have Dual Athletic fixtures every year more or less on the same lines as the one recently held.

Dual Athletic fixtures are regular features of the Athletic Season in the United States, Japan, China and Western countries where Dual Athletic Meets are arranged between Schools, Colleges, Y.M.C.A. Clubs, States or Countries and between Cities. If similar Dual Meets could be arranged among groups in India the standard of Athletics is bound to rise, and rise quickly.

NO BOMBAY HUNT GYMKHANA RACES

Due to the decision of Royal Western India Turf Club decided to hold two extra meetings in aid of the War Gifts Fund, there will be no Bombay Hunt Gymkhana Race meeting this year.

The Gymkhana meeting was to have been held on April 5, and the Committee of the Bombay Hunt proposed to hand over all profits made at the meeting to the War Gifts Fund. It is, however, felt that, bigger profits would be gathered from the extra meetings decided upon by the R. W.I.T.C.

Ranji Trophy Finals On The Air

MADRAS, March 4.

The Madras centre of All-India Radio will broadcast a commentary on the finals of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Match between Madras and Maharashtra from the M.C.C. ground, Chepauk, commencing from Friday 7th March onwards. The commentary will be by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan of Bombay and will be broadcast on the following wavelengths on all the days of the match:—

Special transmission—11-15 a.m. to 1-15 p.m.—211 metres and 31.35 metres.

2 p. m. to 3-45 p. m.—31.35 metres only.

4 p. m. to 5-30 p. m.—30.98 metres only.—A. P.

Umpires For Ranji Trophy Final

Messrs. Wali Ahmed and M. G. Vijayasarathy have been appointed umpires for the Inter-Provincial Cricket final between Madras and Maharashtra, which begins at Madras on March 7.

Gunboat Jack To Meet Suares

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

At the Professional Boxing Tournament to be held on March 7, Gunboat Jack will meet Arthur Suares of Bangalore, over 10 rounds.

Frank Malinao, who claims the championship and who recently challenged the winner of the Gunboat Jack—Chatterton fight, is in strict training and will defend the championship of India some time in April.

HANDICAPS FOR SPRING MEETING FIRST DAY

The following are the handicaps for the First Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting, to be held on Saturday, March 8:—

AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.

Distance 1-1/4 miles:—

Pierrot 9-7, Usk 8-12, Hellenikos 8-12, Gay Talkies 8-11, Sea Battle 8-9, Talma 8-9, Gloaming 8-9, Bistolfi 8-7, Harishchandra 8-7, Terror 8-6, Leander 8-6, Respirator 8-4, San Francisco 8-1, Foxhound 8-2, Fire Alarm 8-2, Monocle 7-11 Solmint 7-11, Paris II 7-9, Torch Royal 7-9, Military 7-9, Nexus 7-7, Avon Song 7-7, Dinah's Son 7-4, Love Call 7-4.

FERMOY PLATE.

Distance 1-1/4 miles:—

Cougar 9-4, Limejuice 9-4, Shallvahan 9-2 Firelight (late Bulbul) 9-2, Dabbs 8-9, Levant 8-6, Blazing Star 8-6, Hothouse (late Hothouse II) 8-2, Terrace 8-2, Bolster 8-0, Sitara 8-0, Ratepayer 8-0, Cotys 8-0, Philtre 7-12, Sedgefield 7-11, Cash Book 7-11, Foxlair 7-9, Talk 7-9.

SYDNEY PLATE (DIV. I).

Distance 7 furlongs:—

Hautboy 9-2, Loveable 9-0, Chaljeet (late Deccan Queen) 8-11, Red Gold 8-11, Arrow Sting 8-9, Aftaton 8-9, Gilderoy 8-7, The Streamer 8-7, Vezou 8-7, Lords 8-6, Dr. Mary 8-6, Valentia Jinks 8-4, Silk Apron 8-2, Kirit 8-0, Aer Lingus 8-0, Serene Highness (late Sari Marais) 8-0, Sugar Baby 8-0, Tavern 7-12, King of the Ring 7-7.

SYDNEY PLATE (DIV. II.)

Distance 7 furlongs:—

Kotor 9-4, Sir Aoms 9-2, Panna Prince 8-11, Congratulations 8-9, Romney's Girl 8-9, Barnegat 8-9, Vijai Kumari (late Regatta) 8-5, Lens 8-5, Gold Gainer 8-4, War Dust 8-2, Antonotic 8-2, Nanice 8-2, American Beauty 8-2, Chowrangi (late Pickilla 8-0, Radio Man 7-12, Winlad 7-9, Palais Glide 7-9, Fun of the Fayre 7-7, Ecstasy 7-7.

QUARRYMAN PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs:—

Red Flower 9-0, Silver Armour 8-11, Miss O. K. 8-11, Catalan 8-9, Princep 8-0, Orange Flower 8-9, Shermount 8-7, Sunrich 8-7, Rockball 8-0.

SYRIAN PLATE (DIV. I.)

Distance 6 furlongs:—

Ala Mahlak 9-9, Vasant Kumari 9-0, Kanz al Ilan 8-9, Tohaila 8-9, Prince Hilal 8-4, Legion II (late Najah al Ghairab) 8-4, Lion of Lanka 8-0, Fadhil Mansiad 8-0, Kolhapur 7-9, Bahar Neel 7-9, Tiger King 7-9, Sultana Salim 7-9, Can You 7-5, Star of Lanka 7-4.

SYRIAN PLATE (DIV. II).

Distance 6 furlongs:—

Great Star 9-2, Atilla 9-2, King Hilal 8-11, Nalini II 8-9, Sarkhat Hamyar 8-9, Jawahir Pasha 8-4, Walk Over 8-8, Lala 8-2, Marshal 7-13, Zain ul Muluk 7-12, Spitfire 7-9, Taj Subhan 7-9, Shanghai 7-9, Golden Dawn 7-9.

Cycling Championships

LAHORE, March 5.

The following are the complete results of the sixth Punjab Cycling Championships.

400 METRES (TIME TRIAL):—Mahboob Ali, 1; M. P. Bhalla, 2; S. M. Khunam, 3; Time: 39.8 seconds.

1,000 METRES (SPRINT):—W. A. Gale, (Army) 1; Mahboob Ali 2; Krishen Kishore 3. Time: 1 min. 39.2 secs.

3,000 METRES:—Krishen Kishore 1; Nazar Singh 2; S. M. Kurram 3. Time: 5 mins. 4.4 secs.

1,000 METRES (TIME TRIAL):—W. A. Gale (Army) 1; Krishen Kishore 2; Sardara Singh 3. Time: 1 min. 39.6 secs.

400 METRES (SPRINT):—W. A. Gale (Army) 1; Krishen Kishore 2. Time: 39.2 seconds.

10,000 METRES:—Sardara Singh 1; Nazar Singh 2; S. M. Khurram 3. Time: 13 minutes 19.2 seconds.

Karachi Goans Draw

KARACHI, March 5.

Two quick and late goals scored by Max Fernandes and A. Athaide respectively for the Karachi Goan Association—when things were looking none too rosy for them—enabled the Goans to draw with the Rangers Sports Club in the All-India Cabral Hockey Shield Tournament.

H. Hannah, the Rangers centre-forward, was credited with scoring both the goals for his side shortly after the interval.

The Karachi Goans are an Aga Khan Hockey Tournament entry which begins on March 8.

G. I. P. ENTER FINAL OF HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. XAVIER'S PLAY BELOW FORM: SOLITARY GOAL DECIDES ISSUE

St. Xavier's College, when they met the G. I. P. Railway (Headquarters) again on Wednesday in the replay of the second semi-final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship, could not reproduce the form they struck when the sides first met, and went down to a side playing better hockey by one goal to nil. The game the College played was tame.

"The Bombay Chronicle" had occasion to praise, A. de Souza, the College outside right, for his work on Tuesday. In the replay review he was a failure. Eustace de Souza was poor. Owen Ferreira had to do the work of two backs, as Jos. Rodricks did more that was wrong than correct. Besides Owen Ferreira, who was brilliant, Egbert de Souza, was the only other player on the College side to shine. He alone was the danger to the Railway defence, and it was not for the lack of continued effort that Egbert failed to get the equaliser. He was well marked and the G. I. P. defence knew their only danger.

This brings Carvalho, the Railway right back to mind. The G. I. P. have a great man in him. He saved his side on Tuesday and was the outstanding player in the replay. He could, this year, stand with equality among India's best backs. Others on the Railway side, who were prominent on Wednesday, were Marsh, E. Bocarro, Gaitley, Latif and Tellis.

RAILWAY ATTACK.

At the start of the game the packed stands were surprised to see the tame spirit with which the Xaverians entered on the encounter and defeat was forecasted for them. The Railway went into their opponents' area and Bakun tried to scoop past Fritz, in the College goal, the latter deflected the ball with his stick. Gaitley met the ball but his shot hit the outside of the net.

The G. I. P. were awarded no less than four penalty corners, but none of them served any purpose, though, Gaitley was unlucky with the last of these awards. A fast ground shot was sent in by him, the ball went wide by inches. Then came a fine movement by the College, half way through the period, Ross, the left back, however, broke up the raid, as Saldanha entered the ring.

The Railway once more were in their College area, but could not score.

Before half time the Xaverian's spent a while near the G. I. P. goal, but they were never really dangerous.

GAITLEY SCORES.

After an initial run down by the College, soon after the interval, the Railway got going again and the decider, the only goal of the match, came from Gaitley. Fritz left his place in goal to intercept from M. Bocarro, the ball went out, right, to Gaitley. The latter never hesitated, and his shot entered a vacant goal. The Railway might have added a second goal not long after. Here, O. Ferreira took a stinging rising shot from Gaitley on his stick.

The Railway got another good opening, but M. Bocarro made sticks in hitting from the top of the "D".

The College fifteen minutes from the close put a lot of dash into things and were something of Tuesday's gallant side. But the G. I. P called upon almost their entire side to defend, and at times, very unfortunately, resorted to poor tactics. During this spell the College got a real scoring chance. Mendis failed to grasp it. He sent the ball the wrong side of the left upright. The end came with St. Xavier's fighting, but some players of their forward line and one half back were displaying wretched form. Egbert de Souza, who was playing a gallant game, could not alone penetrate the G. I. P. defence, and Carvalho, that brilliant Railway back, paid particular and special attention to Egbert.

As the result of Wednesday's game, the G. I. P. Railway (Headquarters) now meet the Young Sports in the final of the Provincial Hockey Championship on Friday evening at 5-30 p.m. on the B.P.H.A ground. Fans anticipate the G I P. to repeat their 1939 and 1940 successes on this way.

The teams were:

G. I. P. RAILWAY:—Augustus; Carvalho and Ross; Rahmat, Marsh and E Bocarro; Gaitley, Hakim, Latif, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE "A":—Fritz; Jos. Rodricks and Owen Ferreira; Fernando Saldanha, Rowland Vivian and Egbert de Souza, A. de Souza, Eustace de Souza, Hubert Saldanha, Mendis, Agnel de Souza.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN.

In the first semi-final of the Junior Aga Khan, St. Xavier's High School beat Antonio D'Silva's High School by two goals to nil.

The Losers proved a gallant side but failed to realise that a thoughtful passing game was better than a deal of good individual play.

St. Xavier's were a balanced side and were better trained. Their hockey showed understanding of proved tactics of the game.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

B.P.H.A. ground—5-15 p.m.—(Second semi-final, Junior Aga Khan)—St. Sebastian's High School vs. St. Mary's High School.

NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

The first annual sports of the New Model High School was a great success about 200 children of all ages keenly participated in all 34 events which went to make up the programme of the meeting. Mr. R. Mathalone, who presided, presented the prizes to the winning boys and girls.

The following are the results:—

BOYS.

100 yards—Hatimbhai Kakal 1, Yusuf Kinban 2. Sack race—Hatimbhai Kakal 1, A. Yusuf Kadri 2. Slow cycle race—Patel 1, Khan 2. Telegram race—Nasir 1, Kusban 2. Tug-of-war—Ebrahim's team 1

GIRLS.

75 yards—Martha Silva 1, Sakkar Khanwala 2. Cindrella race—Sherin Khanwala 1, Sherin Karim 2. Threading the needle—Fatima Kasamali 1, Sherin Khanwala 2. Musical Arms—Daulati 1, Noorbanoo Vishram 2. Matching the ribbons—Martha D'Silva 1, Nathaline Dias 2. Tug-of-war—Malick's team.

BOYS JUNIOR

100 yards—Salauddin 1, M. Fernandes 2. Three-legged race—Michael and Shan 1, J. Silva and Chawalwala 2. Chariot race—Salauddin and partner 1, Vazirali Noor Mohd. and partner 2. Relay race—Joseph D'Silva's team 1, Ahmed's team 2.

GIRLS JUNIOR.

75 yards—Celine Mathias 1, Enid Mathias 2. Skipping race—Celine Mathias 1, Jayanub 2 Potato race—Zaveri Ketwal 1, Celine Mathias 2. Tailing the donkey—Celine Mathias 1, Malick Sultan 2.

YOUNGSTERS.

Boys—75 yards—H. A. Bana 1, Y. Ebrahim 2. Hopping race—S. A. Fazal 1, M. Latif 2. Lemon and spoon race—A. Karamali 1, M. Rosand 2. Throwing the cricket ball—A. Dala 1, Y. Ebrahim 2. Girls—50 yards J. Nuruddin 1, F. Medhi 2. Hopping race—F. Badami 1, Lemon and spoon race—F. Mehdi 1, S. Ismail 2.

TODLERS.

Boys—35 yards—Batchuali 1, Masumali 2. Plaintain race—Yakub 1, A. Jafferali 2. Orange race—A. Sattar 1, Yakubali 2. Girls—35 yards—J. K. Mohamedali 1, J. Ali Mohd 2. Plaintain race—Bandukwala 1, Mahomedali 2. Orange race—T. Bandukwala 1, Z. Ali Mohd. 2.

Staff race—Rama Rao 1, Cheriyan 2. Pillow passing—Miss J. D'Souza 1, A. Rebello 2.

SEX

Are you interested in sex? Do you want anything regarding sex? If so, please write to us. We have connections with the experts of this Science in the west and shall try our best to meet your wishes. Get our big free illustrated catalogue and increase your knowledge Correspondence confidential.

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● Brylcreem is called the perfect hair dressing because it contains no gum, soap or starch that might clog the hair roots and cause untold damage. It is easy and most economical to use, and it has a fresh masculine perfume. For lustrous, silky, trouble-free hair start to use Brylcreem today! All high-class hairdressers, chemists and stores stock Brylcreem and recommend it.

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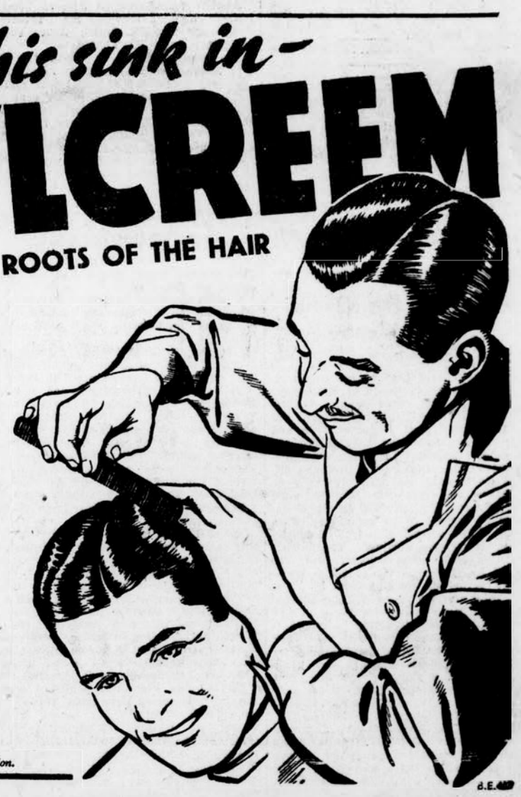

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Made in England by the County Perfumery Co. Ltd., London.

Vimadalal On Rotary Conference

(From A Correspondent)

Rotarian Sohrab D. Vimadalal gave an interesting talk on "My first Rotary Conference."

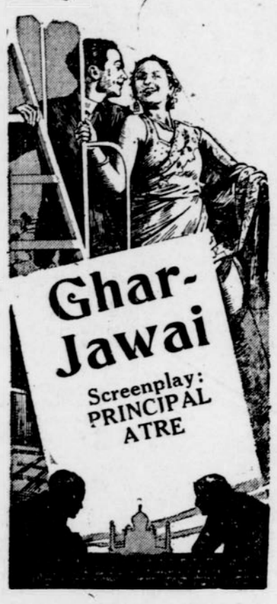
After tracing the history of Rotary Conferences in the past in India, ever since the first Conference in 1932 in Calcutta, the speaker gave an idea of the enormous work put in by the Host Club before a conference, and the process of election of delegates to a Rotary Conference.

The enormous expenditure involved in a conference was dealt on, especially, in view of the fact that the Bombay Rotary Club may, perhaps, be the Host Club next year. The most important point stressed by Rtn. Vimadalal, was the spirit pervading and the opportunity of making and renewing very valuable contacts. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that he made no fantastic claims for Rotary, and Rotary Conferences would in the period of reconstruction certainly help to bring better understanding, through understanding to bring toierance and through tolerance to feed the sinews of peace.

EYES ENTRANCED IN ECSTACY—!
LIPS LONGING FOR LOVE—!!

ASHA Pictures' Romantic Musical Comedy

आशा पिक्चर्स



Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH, Vanmala, Avinash, Damuanna

PREMIERE, SATURDAY AT

NEW WEST END

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 8, 1997
Muslim: Safar 10, 1360
Parsi: Meher 3, 1310
Hightide: 4-00, 17-40
Lowtide: 10-44, 23-34
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 46m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

HAJI MOHMEDMIA MOHMEDJI, (Prop. Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.) died on Wednesday, 5th March, 1941, at his residence, Diamond Manzil, Karelwadi, Thakurdwar. Ziarat ceremony will take place on Friday at 9 a.m. at Karelwadi Mosque.

RAHIMTULLA FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 22nd February, 1941, was 692; of these 415 were males and 277 females.

YOGA DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations of Asanas, Pranayam, Neti, Dhoti, Nauli, Tratak, etc., in the Yoga system are being given with proper explanation by Yogiraj Umeshcrandraji at Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road.

LIMBDI RAJYA PRAJA MANDAL

Under the auspices of Limbdi Rajya Praja Mandal, a meeting of citizen of Limbdi State will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hirabaug Hall, C. P. Tank, to consider the question of future administration of Limbdi State.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!
MARX BROS. 'GO WEST'

AT NOON THEY GAVE UP SLEUTHING....AT MIDNIGHT THEY WERE UP TO THEIR EARS IN THE STRANGEST MURDER MYSTERY!

ROBERT
MONTGOMERY
IN
"BUSMAN'S HONEYMOON"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture with
Constance CUMMINGS

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"North-West Mounted Police" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mark of Zorro" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—Marx Brothers in "Go West" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hold My Hand". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Great Dictator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madhusudan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Dharma Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Trust Your Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Sneh Bandhan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Pride and Prejudice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Research Society, a public lecture on "The Essentials of Rural Reconstruction" will be delivered by Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, at the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji, Kt., will preside.

BACHUBAI KANJI KARSONDAS DISPENSARY

At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of February 1941 was 1,250 consisting of 725 women and 525 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 56.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee was held on 3rd instant, when Dr. T. R Naravane and Sjt. Shitalaprasad N. Sharma were elected as President and Vice-President respectively, in place of Sjt. I. S. Patel and Sjt. Jagdeo Shankar Sharma who offered Satyagraha.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries have sent the following telegram to the Finance Department, Government of India, in connection with the taxation proposals in the New Budget.

"Committee Association Indian Industries much perturbed over proposed increase import duty rayon. Committee consider this directly contravening Government policy no taxing raw material and encouraging handloom industry particularly when Fact Finding Committee is inquiring. Committee strongly urge dropping proposal or at least imposing corresponding duty on imported rayon piecegoods. Committee strongly protest against Excise Duty on matches and Rubber Tyres as highly detrimental to development of these small industries."

HOBBIES EXHIBITION

A Hobbies Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association sometime in May 1941, when exhibits pertaining to subjects of travel and transport will be shown. There will be 2 sections in the Exhibition one for adults and one for juveniles. Prizes will be given for the best exhibits in both the sections. Persons interested in entering the competition in this Exhibition are requested to see the Hon. Secretaries in the office of the Association, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

PLEASURE TRIP ROUND BOMBAY HARBOUR

Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association has arranged a pleasure trip round the Bombay Harbour on Saturday, the 8th instant from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. for the members and their guests. The boat will leave the harbour from Gateway of India, Apollo Bunder. Persons desirous of joining this trip are requested to reserve their accommodation on or before Thursday, 6th instant.

YOUTH LODGE T. S.

That "Hinduism and Untouchability" will be the subject of a public lecture by Mr. P. T. Borale in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A free public study class will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. Subject: "Body —Physical and Astral". All are invited to attend.

DASTURJI BODE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, Dastur Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "Athravans, Ancient and Modern" to-day (Thursday) at the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, Guzdar Hill, Andheri at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHODAPDEO

To explain the 'Present Political Situation', a public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhaku Prabhu's Wadi, near Kapri Bhua's Temple, Ghodapdeo, when Shri S. V. Sovani will preside and Messrs. V. B. Tulla, Keshav Talpade, Nandlal Sharma, and M. S. Sawant will speak.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Dr. Sir Mangaldas Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Panjabi, Captain James, Captain R. A. Melhuish, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

Lady Lumley presided at the Golden Jubilee Meeting of the National Indian Association at Government House and afterwards entertained the members to tea on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Committee of the Millowners' Association at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday.

Gokhale Education Society, Bordi Centre

The 21st Annual Day of the S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi, will be celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi at 1 p.m. on Sunday (9th inst.).

LITERACY DAY ACTIVITY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Literacy Day activities started this morning according to schedule.

About 3,000 Volunteers, boys and girls, went about every nook and corner of the city, to every Railway Station, hospital, and residence, distributing flags, leaflets, and collecting money for the good purpose.

The Literacy flag distributed is a picturesque affair with the reproduction of a flaming torch. One thousand special wall posters have been pasted in different parts of the city, asking the citizens to pass on from hand to hand "the torch of literacy.' The B.E.S.T. buses also did their bit by carrying specially designed streamers, appealing to the public to spread literacy. The Muslim localities are plastered with Urdu posters making the same appeal.

This morning the heads of different schools explained to their pupils the importance of the cause to the kids.

A message was received by Mr. K. T Mantri, Special Literacy Officer, this morning from Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, from the Yeravda Jail. Mr. Pakvasa in his telegram says: "Best wishes for efforts for spread of literacy."

About 25 meetings were held this evening from 6 to 10. The Mayor of Bombay and Mr. K. L Punjabi, Secretary to the Government of Bombay went round and attended some of the meetings.

Brothels Near Municipal School

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee considered this afternoon a memorandum submitted by the Secretary stating that adequate steps should be taken to stop grave nuisance caused to the Municipal School in Shuklaji Street due to the existence of brothels and other dens of vices in the vicinity.

The memorandum was accepted by the Committee and referred to the Rent Control Sub-Committee for final consideration and disposal.

Security Notice Cancelled

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its notice requiring security from Mr. Gangadhar Balwant Shidid as keeper of the Aravind Printing Press, Amalner (East Khandesh).

Election To Port Trust

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. M. A. Master and Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah were unanimously elected to the Board of the Bombay Port Trust from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, on Saturday to represent the cotton, piecegoods and general interests respectively.

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand and Mr. Mathuradas Canjee Matani, filed their nomination papers on Saturday for the one seat representing the grains and seeds section of the Chamber. Keen competition between them is expected in the election which will take place on March 10.

Mr. Mathuradas Matani, in the course of his appeal to voters writes:—

I stand as a candidate at the ensuing Port Trust election by the Chamber to be held on the 10th instant under The seeds and Grain Panel. By an established convention candidates from Rice Section and candidates from Seeds and other Grains section offer themselves for election alternately. That convention has been honoured up to now. It is the turn of the Rice Section for the present election. I represent that trade and I stand as a candidate for election with the approval of that section.

I am one of the oldest members of the Chamber and during my long connection with that body I have invariably enjoyed its confidence I had the highest honour to which a merchant can aspire to be appointed one of its presidents. I have altogether worked as a Port Trustee for about ten years excluding the intervals when a representive of the other sub-Section was on the Board. I hope, you will be good enough to extend your confidence to me this time also and to cast your vote in my favour.

POSTAL AND ROYAL MAIL SERVICE CONFERENCE

Mr. Virendrarai C. Desai, of Bhavnagar, has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Postal and Royal Mail Service Conference, which will be held in Bhavnagar on 11th, 12th and 13th of April. Mr. Desai is also elected as the President of Gogha Taluka Development Board.

(Continued from Col. 7)

of times, the restriction upon the second marriage would affect only the wife and not the husband in the absence of an express prohibition. Realising this position the Association, though favouring the introduction of divorce among Hindus, has not favoured a decree for judicial separation. It therefore deliberately refrained from inserting any provision for judicial separation in the Divorce Bill drafted by it. While giving its opinion on Mr. B. D. Lala's Divorce Bill also, the Association observed that it was not advisable to introduce, 'judicial separation' at the initial stage of the legislation especially when divorce itself was being introduced for the first time in the Hindu Society. The Association still adheres to the view that if there is to be a severance of the marital tie, it should be complete and without any reservation and consequently is unable to support this Bill.

Dr. Deshmukh's Bills

Hindu Women's Right To Separate Maintenance

Adultery On Part Of Husband Must Be Included Among Grounds For Separate Residence: Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association's Views

Anent Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Bills on Hindu women's rights, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in the course of a statement of their views emphasise that "adultery and keeping a prostitute in the family house should be included among the grounds for separate residence and maintenance."

The Association states:

Under the Hindu Law marriage is indissoluble and the husband is entitled to require his wife to live in his house from the moment of his marriage. So long therefore as the Hindu law does not recognise divorce, a claim for separate residence and maintenance is the most effective remedy which the Hindu wife has against her husband's injustice, or cruelty. During recent years Courts in India have held that the grounds which would be available to a wife to defeat a suit for restitution of conjugal rights would also entitle her to live apart from her husband and claim separate maintenance. The question, however, whether a particular ground is sufficient or justifiable, would, in the absence of a specific legislation on the point, depend solely on the discretion of the judge. It is therefore desirable to have a legislation laying down specifically the grounds on which a Hindu wife should be entitled to claim separate residence and maintenance. For these reasons the Association is entirely in favour of the principle underlying Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Bill to give Hindu married women a right to separate residence and maintenance.

AMENDMENTS NEEDED.

The Association however feels that if the law is to be really useful and effective, the Bill would require considerable amendment. Firstly, the Bill does not contain any definition of 'Separate Residence.' It is no doubt true that a decree for separate residence in favour of the wife would not amount to a dissolution of the marital tie and consequently children born to the wife, who has obtained such a decree, would in law be legitimate unless it is proved that the husband had no access to the wife. The absence of a definition of 'Separate Residence' is however likely to serve an unscrupulous husband with a weapon to deprive the wife of her maintenance. On the birth of a child to her, he may be able to plead unchastity against the wife and thus deprive her of her maintenance. The Baroda Hindu Code has by Section 161 defined 'separate residence' as meaning 'separation of the husband and wife in board but not in bed, without dissolution of marriage.' The Association would suggest that a similar definition should find a place in the Bill under consideration.

GROUND OF ADULTERY.

It is unfortunate that the draft Bill does not include adultery on the part of the husband among the grounds for separate residence and maintenance. The Association would suggest the inclusion of that ground. It is apprehended that the term 'adultery' would not include the keeping of or visiting a prostitute by the husband. The definition of 'adultery' as given in the Indian Penal Code would not cover such cases. Keeping of a prostitute in the family house has been recognised by the Calcutta High Court as a sufficient justification for the wife to ask for a separate habitation and maintenance. The Association would therefore suggest that adultery and keeping a prostitute in the family house should be included among the grounds for separate residence and maintenance.

Judicial Separation And Divorce

Though the word 'Judicial Separation' has been used in the title of the Bill, there is nothing in the Bill itself to indicate what the mover of the Bill wants to convey by that word. The draft Bill does not contain a definition of the word and a perusal of the provisions of the Bill leads one to believe that the mover of the Bill does not make any distinction between 'Separate Residence' and Judicial Separation. If this view be correct, it is difficult to understand the necessity of this Bill when a Bill for separate residence and maintenance has been introduced by the same Hon'ble Member.

PARTIAL DIVORCE.

The term 'Judicial Separation' is generally used to describe a partial divorce. It causes the separation of the husband and wife, but does not dissolve the marriage, so that neither of them can marry during the life of the other. As under the ordinary Hindu Law, it is permissible for the husband to marry any number

(Continued in Col. 4.)

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India's Most Economical Milk Food

No. 5—GLAXO FACTS BULLETIN

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Weight for weight, it costs about two-thirds the price of other established milk-foods, so that a baby now gets six Glaxo feeds a day for the price of four feeds obtainable from other tins.

In fact, if you cared to empty a full 1 lb. tin of Glaxo and weigh the contents, you would get a full one pound weight, whereas the contents of tins of at least one other well known make weigh considerably less than one pound.

In Glaxo, baby thus not only gets the best infant milk food that can be bought, but the mother gets more for her money—a very prime consideration in these days of high and increasing living costs. Glaxo combines quality and value for money to an unequalled degree.

THE SMALL COST OF INFANT PROGRESS

As an instance of Glaxo economy, an outlay of Rs. 1|1|- for a half pound tin enables a new born baby to be fully fed on Glaxo (six feeds a day) for ten days, the cost being well under two annas a day. Of course, as the baby grows, more Glaxo will be required, but the cost can be reduced by the use of the larger and more economical 1 lb. & 2 lb. sizes.

GLAXO'S PURITY WORLD FAMED

Apart from its splendid economy, Glaxo has many other advantages. First, Glaxo is pure. That is known and accepted in every country of the world. There is no risk of the infant contracting typhoid or any of the bowel infections which may result from the use of contaminated liquid milk, cow's or buffalo's. Secondly, Glaxo is suited to infant digestion. It is finest cows' milk modified to render it closely similar to breast milk. Glaxo is therefore the most natural food for the infant when breast milk is unobtainable. Thirdly, Glaxo is simple to prepare. All that is necessary is the addition of boiled water. And finally, Glaxo contains standardised supplements of vitamin D and iron—elements frequently lacking in adequate quantity in liquid milk. Thus, with Glaxo the baby is given all-round protection—assured purity, and the safeguard against rickets and nutritional anaemia provided by these added constituents.

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weight for weight costs one-third LESS than other good milk foods

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1941

BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Wednesday, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar reviewed the progress of the textile industry in the city during the last year, its unique opportunities at present and its responsibilities in the near future. At the beginning of the last year most mills had heavy stocks on hand and the prices were low. But owing to pretty large orders from the British Empire and Allied ountries the stocks are now low and the prices have appreciably increased; and Mr. Chandavarkar feels confident that "if this state of affairs continues, the industry should generally make fair profits in 1941". Indeed, Mr. Chandavarkar has already started giving suggestions as to how the profits should be utilised. There is no doubt that the industry is in a very flourishing condition to-day and it is necessary that the question of distributing the profits should be discussed in a comprehensive manner with due regard to the claims of all the interests engaged in the industry.

Claim Of Workers

Mr. Chandavarkar points out that in the last seventeen years, great arrears of depreciation have accumulated, and mills have in addition very large capital and funded debts and other liabilities to discharge, and these ought, in his view, to be considered as a first charge on future profits This is a legitimate claim, though not the only one. It is certainly true that the Bombay industry can successfully face competition mainly by increasing its efficiency. And for this purpose Mr Chandavarkar thinks that "the first essential to-day is new and up-to-date machinery in every branch of manufacture" and that expenditure, as and when opportunities offer, for new machinery must be a first charge." This may be conceded with the qualification that expenditure on machinery should be one of the first charges and should not swallow up all the profits. Millowners should realise that the human machinery also deserves due consideration as one of the first charges. Labour should not be baulked of its claims when profits are earned. It is, therefore, amazing for Mr. Chandavarkar to say that profits should not be "frittered away" "in wages to employees". Justly paid and contented labour is as essential for the efficiency of the mills as is good machinery. It is, indeed, the recognition, though partial, of this truth that enables Mr. Chandavarkar to point out that many mills in the city have their cheap grain shops and other welfare schemes. But the mills cannot be said to have done their duty fully by their workers. With this clear understanding that the legitimate claim of the workers to share the profits of industry should not be ignored, we whole-heartedly endorse Mr. Chandavarkar's plea for not frittering away profits. Mr. Chandavarkar, evidently, has in mind the happenings of the boom period after the War of 1914-18. But then the profits were frittered away not because the wages were increased but because excessively high dividends were paid to shareholders.

Useful Suggestions

Mr. Chandavarkar made some useful suggestions as to how Government could help this national industry, invaluable both in peace and war. One good suggestion is the payment by Government of a compensatory rebate or subsidy on exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn sufficient to offset the import duties which Indian mills have to pay on material required in the process of manufacturing piecegoods for exports. It is a modest demand, urged for several years past by the Bombay Millowners, and Government ought to concede it if they are sincere about developing Indian industries. As Mr. Chandavarkar points out, the United States of America like India has her cotton problems, and in order to overcome them, she has for some time been granting exporters of cotton manufactures, a subsidy or export bounty of 3 1/2 cents per lb. on all the main types of cotton goods sent overseas. Other useful suggestions made by Mr. Chandavarkar are the appointment of more Indian Trade Commissioners in potential markets and sending out trade missions to a few of the more important of them for the purpose of studying their exact requirements in all classes of commodities which India was in a position to export. There should be little or no difficulty about carrying out these suggestions. It should, however, be understood that only Indians should be appointed for the purposes stated and they should enjoy the confidence of Indian businessmen. Encouragement of exports of Indian piecegoods will, apart from developing an indigenous industry, enable Indian mills to use more Indian cotton and thus help the cotton grower considerably.

Why This Partiality?

Mr. A. C. Dutt asked a pertinent question the other day in the Legislative Assembly as to why all the British ships were not requisitioned by Government under His Majesty's Government's Liner Requisition Scheme before requisitioning the ships on the Indian register. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar gave three reasons for Government's policy but not one can satisfy an unbiased person. His first reason was that "it was fair that Indian registered ships should be requisitioned for meeting the requirements of Indian Defence Forces." But the fact is that India's war frontiers have been considerably extended. If this is desirable in the general war strategy, it should not be at the expense of India. It is against the assurance that India will pay for her defence only. Sir Ramaswami's second reason was: "Urgent defence requirements may necessitate the requisitioning of a particular ship, which, either by reason of its situation or design, is in circumstances of the case most suitable for the purpose. This plea ignores the fact that the war is not so near as to force an instantaneous selection. Sir Ramaswami's third reason was: "Government considered it equitable that the burden imposed by the necessity of defence requirements should be borne both by the owners of the British registered ships based on India, and also by the owners of the Indian registered ships". This is a curious kind of equity, indeed. When in peace time the coastal and overseas trade of India is to be monopolised by the British shipowners, except for a meagre 21 per cent of the former trade at a heavy price to the nation, but in war they are equals. Government should realize betimes that they are doing themselves a disservice by their injustice to Indian shipping which has thus been considerably disorganized.

Parsi Exodus

The Parsi Charity Organization Society has published the second part of its report on Parsi indigence and how to cure it. Along with the other usual recommendations for saving in expenditure, for preventive as well as curative measures, for education, for vocational distribution, it makes a very good case for an exodus from the city of Bombay to other parts of the country. Under the chapter "Is an exodus practicable?", it discusses at some length this suggestion and it will not be an exaggeration to say that it mkes a few points worthy of the community's immediate consideration The idea of an exodus is not merely that they should go away and be scattered all over the face of India. The suggestion is that they should migrate to other parts of the country in groups of families which could lead a sort of co-operative life

Physical Education In Colleges

By O. MOHANASUNDARAM

II*

While the participation in the intellectual class-room study is not left to the option of the students, physical education is run on an optional basis for most of the classes, and where it is compulsory it is not given the same emphasis and importance as other subjects in the curriculum. There seems to be no reason why participation of students in physical activities should be singled out for this step-motherly treatment and left entirely on an optional basis, under indifferent leadership, inadequate facilities, and 'stop-gap' status in the college curriculum. The main object of the college programme should not be merely to develop 'star' athletes, winning teams, expert performers or physical marvels (though each of these may be given some place in the programme) but rational vitality based on character values as well as those of physical stamina. The duty of the colleges to their own students demands provision for that development in health, social attitudes and culture which can be gained through a wide variety of wholesome physical activities under adequate supervision. Every student should be expected to show, as a result of his college course, some improvement in his physical status.

The medical examination of students should help and guide in framing a suitable programme of physical education. It is worse than useless if it is not followed up with suitable advice and help through clinics, health talks, etc. Physical and health education should go hand in hand, together.

It is commonly believed that the period of childhood through adolescence rather than the college age level is the best time for the development for motor-control, co-ordination and fundamental games skills. It should be first pointed out that college first-year students are hardly past that period of adolescence. Their physical growth has not been completed. And further, we are capable of learning well and easily throughout the active part of life. Time basis and prescribed work should be removed and a minimum standard of proficiency shall be substituted.

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Now let us examine critically what is happening in our colleges under the guidance of the university. It looks ridiculous when we see some of our leading colleges conducting a farce of physical education programme at noon and 1 p.m. when students are physiologically and psychologically unfit for any strenuous and serious physical exertion. It is more a physical torture than a pleasurable activity. Some colleges try to earn cheap notoriety by netting in good players from all over the city and winning the trophies in all inter-collegiate competitions. But, for the compulsory physical education programme they cannot think of any other leadership expect the old-type drill-master or the retired military sergeant. What can even the poor sergeant do when he is given 150 students and a half-an-hour period, except line them up, spend twenty minutes in taking the attendance and in the remaining ten minutes provide some angry jerks of the limbs. The sergeant feels happy when the hour is over, and the students go home with the impression that physical training is but a farce While this farce is being enacted on one side for the benefit of the majority of students under the leadership of a drill-master or military sergeant or a self-styled 'professor', the coach (whose special and only qualification is that he had been a tolerable exponent of the game) keeps himself busy with his dozen pupils, in mastering the fine points of cricket, as if it is the only game that the world had ever known. Over this bunch of specialists, the whole resource of the gymkhana is wasted, not only for their playing apparel and equipment but mainly for their lunches and teas. When the season changes for tennis, the same selfish few will move on to monopolise that facility as well. We cannot blame them but we can blame only the authorities in that they have not developed a 'play for all' programme where every one will have a fair chance to get his share, and the weaker, the shy and the backward will be given a helping hand and encouragement. This will be only possible when there is leadership of men, having scientific knowledge and sympathetic understanding of human nature, who believe that building the youth is a real and an abiding type of nation-building activity, and who believe in the potentialities of play for genuine character education.

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It is unfortunate that after the first serious attempt to organize college physical education, the authorities of our university have become pessimistic about the value of this field of education. The failure might have been due to various causes, but when we examine how similar projects have succeeded in other provinces, it may be easier to diagnose the cause of the failure in our own university. In the Punjab, where there is an excellent scheme of college physical education in operation, the physical director who undertook to organize university physical education, concentrated during the initial stage, all his attention on one or two of the colleges. Health and physical education went hand in hand, and the programme was comprehensive and scientific, based on the medical report and the capacity and

(Continued on Page 9)

* The first article appeared on February 28.

Our Readers' Views

A History Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read with interest references made in the columns of your esteemed paper to the project of a History of India written by Indian scholars and historians. An agreement between the Secretary of the Bharatia Itihas Parishad of Benares and Prof. Habib, General Secretary of the Aligarh Historical Research Institute, has also been published. I accordingly crave the hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper to make the position of the Aligarh Historical Research Institute clear in the matter.

There has been for several years past a desire among the scholars of the Aligarh University to bring out an impartial history of India free from communal or political bias. A number of books have been written in the country and some of them have been included in the syliabus of studies in different Universities. There have been a number of mistakes in the text so far published mainly for the reason that the writers were not fully conversant with the Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit languages. The Aligarh Historical Research Institute was founded in 1939 with a view to publish a history of India based on original sources, some of which have not so far been utilized by historians. The objects of the Institute include publication of a quarterly journal from April 1941 and other important bulletins connected with Indian History, based on authentic and reliable data. The scheme put forward by the promoters of the Institute was to limit the History of India to 20 volumes.

The Aligarh Historical Research Institute and the Bharatia Itihas Parishad of Benares have agreed to co-operate. The scheme of the Bharatia Itihas Parishad which was published later, also recommended the History of India in 20 volumes. Prof. Habib, General Secretary of the Aligarh Historical Research Institute, and Mr. Jai Chand of Benares were appointed by the respective Associations to go into details of the two schemes and it was decided that the Ancient and the Mediaeval periods of the History of India should be taken up at once, the former period by the Bharatia Itihas Parishad of Benares and the latter by the Aligarh Historical Research Institute. The volumes that would be published by both the Associations would be the result of the Collaboration of scholars all over India, engaged to work in a spirit co-operation and genuine research. The Aligarh Historical Research Institute has a separate Board of Editors consisting of distinguished scholars, who have voluntarily offered their services for directing the work of the Institute. They include:

1. Mr. Muhammad Basheer Ahmad, I.C.S. (U. P.)
2. Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt., C.I.E.
3. Dr. Saiyad Mahmud, ex-Minister of Patna.
4. Maulana Saiyad Sulaiman Nadvi of Shibli Academy, Azamgarh.
5. Pro. A. B. A. Haleem, Provice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.
6. Prof. Haroon Khan Sherwani of Osmania University Hyderabad Deccan.
7. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., I.C.S. (Retired).
8. Prof. Habib of Aligarh University.

The Institute is willing to co-operate with any other Association for the promotion of Historical Research and would willingly offer any advice or help when requested.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUR RASHID,
Secretary, Editorial Board,
Aligarh Historical
Research Institute.

Kathakali As Dance Drama

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kathakali has been variously described as stylised rural dance, an indigenous ballet or as a dance drama, still struggling for recognition and retained as an innocuous source of entertainment for the rural populace of Malabar.

May it be asserted that it is a "thing of beauty"; its present-day exponents and votaries have unearthed its hidden charm and glory.

To state succinctly, it is an idealised and emotional representation of devotional themes, mainly culled from Indian epics or adaptations from Puranic episodes. Its conspicuous feature is gestures, poses and symbols ("mudras") and facial expressions ("Bhavas"), involving intricate but harmonious footwork in consonance with the beat of the Mridanga and the spirit of the song.

The orchestra interprets the theme of the play enacted. The musicians' task is to recite the theme, while the dancers vividly

(Continued on Page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

East African Campaign

A few days ago it was reported that the two British columns threatening Keren were within four and fifteen miles respectively of the town. Since then there have been no reports of any developments. This would suggest, outwardly, a deadlock. But General Wavell usually maintains complete silence immediately before producing a sudden and important victory. It is quite likely that he has been quietly preparing to deal a blow which will not only reduce Keren but will also destroy all Italian ability to resist in Eritrea. Meanwhile, the heart of Italian East Africa is being threatened from many different directions. British and Abyssinian patriot forces are operating at various points inside Abyssinia and the columns advancing from Mogadishu are making such rapid progress that before the week is out, they may well bring off some truly sensational achievement.

Clearing The Decks?

Mr. Rendel, the British Minister in Bulgaria, will have probably withdrawn from the country by the time those lines are in print. His continuation in Sofia was impossible in the present circumstances and it is both amusing and significant to note that the news of the final rupture of the Anglo-Bulgarian diplomatic relations should have emanated first from Berlin. With the departure of the British Ambassador, the Balkan decks will have been cleared for action. As to who among the belligerents takes the first initiative remains to be seen. There has been some talk of the imminent bombing of Rumanian oilfields. There are certain very good reasons, however, why Britain will not be hasty in taking such an action. And neither do the Germans seem ready to begin their expected offensive against Greece until the attitude of Turkey—and the Soviet!—is further clarified.

Fire Raids Resumed

The Germans have evidently resumed their fire raids on British towns. These raids, however brutal and indiscriminate, were only to be expected. The Nazi conception of "total war" deliberately includes civilian men, women and children and their property. But there is, of course, also a military method in this madness. As Reuter's air correspondent suggests, the Germans appear to be concentrating upon coastal towns with a view to intensifying their "blockade" and dislocating the flow of American supplies to Britain. The Germans know that it is vital for them to strangle Britain, because otherwise they themselves will inevitably collapse. But they are much more likely to fail than succeed. One very good reason why they must fail is that the British realise what they are going to face during the next few months and are preparing to face it.

Far East Situation

On Tuesday the British Prime Minister was received in audience by the King. What Mr. Churchill discussed with the King is, of course, not revealed, but had it, we wonder, something to do with the situation in the Far East? For, Mr. Churchill received the Japanese Ambassador later the same evening. And, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, "it is understood in well-informed quarters that the talks greatly clarified the air and have revealed that general problems in the Far East are responsive to understanding treatment." Mr. Churchill's earlier statement on British policy in the Far East was not received unfavourably in Japan. Moreover, M. Matsuoka and his spokesmen have been less bellicose lately in their tone. All this may possibly suggest that the Japanese bluff has been successfully called and that the Japanese have thought the better of taking risks. But be that as it may, let us earnestly hope that Mr. Churchill, who has never made any secret of his views regarding Mr. Chamberlain's disastrous "realism" as also Japan's aggressive policy during the last few years, will not consent to perpetrate a Far East "Munich".

"Indian Textile Journal"

We have received the Jubilee Souvenir of the "Indian Textile Journal", which is a model for publications of this kind and an example, which is worthy of emulation. Printed on three hundred pages of heavy art paper, and bound in red and gold, it is the most fascinating thing that has happened in Indian commercial journalism for many years. The articles in it are chiefly for those connected in one way or the other with the Textile Industry, except perhaps "The Fifty Years" which tells the story of the journal and gives an account of the more important events of those years and of the environment of half a century. An outstanding feature of this number is the new conception of advertising, which has been demonstrated to excellent purpose. It is an achievement for any paper, in these times of war, to get so many pages of advertising matter It is even more amazing that they should have been lavishly and beautifully displayed. The journal is also shorn of much of the formality of official and unofficial messages of congratulations, which usually make tedious reading, the "Indian Textile Journal" has contented itself with only two such formal messages and they are fortunately very brief and formal. A word may be said about the pen and ink sketch of the founder, Sorabjee Rutnagar, which is done by Max Sneider. It tones the journal considerably. Altogether, the number is a most admirable effort for which we in the world of journalism feel particularly happy. It deserves great success.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The fact remains that very few non-official Indians are associated with the war effort. We are called upon to subscribe to war loans and contribute to war funds and knit stockings, but nothing more."

—Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the Central Assembly.

* * * *

According to an Anglo-Indian report from Delhi sympathisers fear that it would be inauspicious for the Moderate Conference to be inaugurated on March 13 when an eclipse also occurs.

As a matter of fact, it would be a doubly appropriate date for our Moderates.

* * * *

Among those "politicals" who were taken handcuffed from Lahore to the Gujrat Central Jail were Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A. President of the Punjab P.C.C., Sardar Pratap Singh, M.L.A., General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind P.C.C.

Dangerous criminals as they are, the precaution of handcuffing them—they ought to have had fetters too—was very necessary. Sir Sikandar Hayat cannot afford to take risks while he is busy winning the war against the tyrannous Nazis and Fascists.

* * * *

The population of New Delhi has risen during the last 10 years from about 65,000 to about 94,000, we notice.

And we are by no means surprised.

* * * *

C-in-C "bags" Kunzru

—Headline.

What did he measure?

* * * *

Herr von Papen was received by President Ineunu on Tuesday and *read out* to the latter a personal message from the Fuehrer.

The italics are ours.

* * * *

Rumours regarding the contents of this message "range", says a report, "from Nazi attempts at bribery to open threats."

In the Junior Colleague's considered opinion the contents themselves range from attempt at bribery to open threat.

* * * *

The Russian declaration as regards Bulgaria was again repeated yesterday by the Moscow Radio, this time in the Bulgar language.

So that nothing more is now left for the Russians to do

* * * *

Wilhelmstrasse has denied reports of the presence of the Yugo-Slav Foreign Minister in Berlin, says a report.

We, therefore, need to speculate only on when and why did he arrive in Berlin.

* * * *

We gather from a Domei Agency report, that another speech by M. Matsuoka—relating to white races and Oceania—was "misunderstood abroad."

The persistence with which poor M. Matsuoka is being forced to be misunderstood is really scandalous.

* * * *

Operations in Italian Somaliland are, says a Cairo military spokesman, spreading fanwise.

We want them to spread broomwise.

* * * *

On Tuesday, the King gave audiences to three important statesmen: General de Gaulle, Colonel Donovan and Mr. Churchill.

Without necessarily believing in it ourselves, we suggest a consolidated clue to these visits: Indo-China.

* * * *

Two middle-aged Italian business men met in a street in Milan.

"How's business?" asked one.

"Very much better," said the other.

"Better?" cried the first, a note of incredulity in his voice.

"Yes, very much better than next year", his friend explained.

"NIGHTMARE TO ENEMY"

Achievements Of British Fleet

OVER HUNDRED ENEMY SHIPS DESTROYED: ALEXANDER ASKS FOR "MORE VESSELS AND FINER MEN"

LONDON, March 5.

The Herculean task of the British fleet in modern conditions,—performing the task of five fleets in the last war—was outlined by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in the House of Commons to-day.

The House was debating a token estimate for the fleet. Mr. Alexander declared:

"The British fleet itself is no token fleet nor are our ships phantom ships though they may be a nightmare to our enemies." Hence, Mr. Alexander had no hesitation in asking for "many more ships and very good ships, greater numbers of men and very fine men and great quantities of stores of the most substantial kind."

BR. FLEET'S TASK

The task of the fleet had been magnified by the collapse of France which altered the whole fabric of British strategy. The collapse of France gained the Germans a new naval ally in Italy, numerically stronger at sea than the Germans themselves. It did more than turn Mussolini into an accomplice to a pirate—it gave the pirate himself a new lair whence to sally forth.

The daily work of the fleet and such outstanding achievements as those of the "Ark Royal" which has many times answered German questions concerning her whereabouts, prove that the great body of the fleet of August, 1939 remains intact. Mr. Alexander would say to the German Navy: "We are quite prepared to take you on with all the ships alone which you profess to have sunk."

Mr. Alexander added that in addition to disturbing enemy's possession of his own coastal routes, British submarines had destroyed something like a hundred enemy warships and supply ships.

AVERAGE LOSSES

Up to May 1940, the losses of British, Allied and Neutral ships from enemy action averaged 40,000 tons a week. The next seven months remained obstinately at the average of just under 30,000 tons. During the last eleven weeks, the losses averaged about 51,000 tons.

The First Lord did not attribute the diminution entirely to improved measures of protection, but thought that they were justified in counting them as at least one certain reason among other possibilities. "We must expect the enemy to make heavy attacks and we may receive grievous blows. The enemy has used every conceivable means to attack us in this vital spot—lurking mine, powerful raider, aircraft, stealthy E-Boats and submarines."

Counter measures to longrange aircraft attacks are being developed, though he would not reveal their nature.—Reuter.

NAZI DRIVE TOWARDS GREECE

(Continued from Page 1)

protect the country and frustrate the British designs. For such a task, the troops must be suitably equipped but their numbers and equipment are not in excess of what is necessary for the task."

Prompt British Action Necessary

Reuters military commentator writes:—

Germans' military movements in Bulgaria are already sufficient to provide some pointers to their probable future Balkans plans.

The occupation of the Black-Sea ports of Varna and Constanza may portend an offensive use of submarines against the Turks or even a threat to Russian shipping. The bridges thrown across the Danube at Giurgiu point to an advance over the Shipka Pass towards Adrianople against the Turks.

Other forces which crossed the Danube hundred miles further west may be aimed at an advance down the Siruma Valley against the Greeks around Salonika.

YUGOSLAVIA NEXT

Bad communications should prevent the Germans for several weeks from bringing fresh forces to meet the Turks or the Greeks, but when sufficient troops are collected around Sofia, it is possible that a force will be detached to enter Jugoslavia with a view to moving on Salonika via the Vardar Valley.

Long before troops can be assembled for a battle, however, they will be faced by heavy relentless attacks from the air.

The most important part of the British strategy should be to concentrate a superior air force in and along the northern shores of the Aegean Sea.

PROBLEM FOR GREEKS AND TURKS

The Germans are likely to find a scarcity of air bases in Bulgaria and if a British air attack is launched promptly and effectively it will add enormously to the difficulties facing the Nazi General Staff and might even have a decisive effect on the campaign.

The problem before the Greeks, the Turks and the British is not an easy one either. The Greeks hold an extremely long frontier about 400 miles, though it can only be attacked through a limited number of valleys. It is unfortunate that bad weather has hitherto prevented the Greeks from capturing Valona which would have been a powerful aid to Allied navies in dominating the Adriatic and in preventing the arrival of Italian reinforcements. It is not too late, however, to carry Valona by a concerted Allied attack.

Meantime, the Turks could help the Greeks by containing as many Germans and Bulgarians on their fronts as possible and perhaps later if an opportunity offers by advancing to the south of Rhodope Mountains on Phillipopolis.

First Soviet Pointer

The Soviet statement regarding the German occupation of Bulgaria has caused deep sensation in Ankara and is the principal topic in diplomatic circles there. It constitutes by implication the first official intimation of Soviet displeasure at a German action since August 1939.

It is declared that the centre of Soviet policy is to keep the country neutral and such acts as Bulgaria's bring the war nearer to the Soviet frontier and render the maintenance of this policy more difficult. Moreover the Kremlin can hardly envisage with pleasure the emergence of Germany as a Black Sea Power.

It is generally estimated that 80 per cent Bulgars are pro-Russian. They had been told that Russia approved of the occupation and now learn the contrary.

The effect on Yugoslavia which is also strongly Pan-Slav will be most important and likely to lead to a strengthening of the Yugoslav position.

A report says that according to high Bulgarian sources the Foreign Minister, M. Popoff, is likely to resign in a few days and his portfolio will be taken by the Prime Minister.

Russo-German Rift

Writing that "rupture of our diplomatic relations with Bulgaria is a matter of hours", the "Daily Telegraph" tries to interpret "the Russian oracle."

Pointing out that Russia's public condemnation of Bulgaria's policy, for the first time, exposes Nazi pretences of seeking peace and that the hasty semi-official reply from Berlin CONFESSES THAT THE BROADCAST SHOWS A RIFT BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE SOVIET the London Conservative organ states that the Soviet declaration had a larger purpose than merely to tell the Bulgarian people over the heads of Government that Russia is opposed to the coming of German troops into their country.

The broadcast implied an admonition to all Balkan countries that the German drive towards south should be withstood.

Russia's tardy realisation of the danger to her from Nazism in the Balkans is plain enough, concludes the "Daily Telegraph" and adds that it gives Turkey the assurance that she is free to defend her own interest.—Reuter.

MESSAGE OF "FRIENDSHIP"

LONDON, March 5.

The subject of the special message which Hitler has sent to President Ineunu is not yet known, though the German radio has described it as one of friendship. The message will be considered at a special meeting of the Turkish Cabinet. The chief of the Turkish General Staff was also present.

"HERALD" AND "SAINIK" CASE

Editors' Committee Urge Satisfactory Decision Without Delay

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors Conference concluded its meeting to-day. Mr. K. Srinivasan presided.

The Committee discussed the letter from the Government of India dated February 25 commenting on the resolutions of the Committee and decided that the President should fully reply to the Government of India embodying the views expressed by members in the course of the discussion and that the reply should be published in the press.

Regarding the case of the "Sainik" and "The National Herald", it was resolved: "The Standing Committee regrets that the reply from the Government of the United Provinces had not been received in time for the meeting and hopes that steps will be taken by the Government of India to obtain it and communicate to the Standing Committee as soon as possible. Meanwhile it reiterates its previous resolution on the subject and urges that a final and satisfactory decision in this case be taken without any further delay".

The Committee considered a letter from the Principal Information Officer regarding press correspondents attached to the Government of India and authorised "the Central Press Advisory Committee in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the Press Association to advise the Information Bureau of the Government of India in all matters of common concern".

The meeting adopted a provisional constitution for the conference to come into operation on a date to be specified by the President.—A. P.

TEA QUOTA FIXED

CALCUTTA, March 5.

It has been decided, after consultation with all interests concerned, that the figure of allotment of internal consumption quota for the year 1941-42 under the scheme for the regulation of the production and marketing of tea in India, shall be fifteen per cent. of the crop basis of each signatory estate for that year—A P

No Appeasement In Pacific

Australian Premier On His Real Attitude

LONDON, March 5.

An emphatic denial, that his speech to the Foreign Press Association on Monday meant the adoption of a policy of appeasement towards Japan or that his views conflicted in any way with those of the Australian War Advisory Council was given by the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, to-day. "If it is suggested that anything I said denies the existence in the Pacific of factors which give rise to international difficulties, all I can say is that I never denied it."

NO APPEASEMENT, NO DRIFT

Mr. Menzies said: "The essence of what I said on this matter is that when you find a position which has in it possibilities of trouble, it is far better to make a frank and positive approach to the question than to allow it to drift. Therefore I made it clear that Australia still pursues a policy of peace in the Pacific, but at the same time is thoroughly determined to take every possible step to protect herself against war. I am not an advocate of the policy of appeasement or anything remotely resembling it. We are determined to defend our vital interests with all the force at our disposal.

AUSTRALIA GETTING READY

I do not believe that there is ever any absolute certainty of war until it happens, but I may have some shrewd ideas. When nations have shrewd ideas they get busy preparing their own defences. Australia has real apprehension of war and that is why she is getting ready but being aware of a grave contingency is by no means the same thing as saying that you regard war as inevitable."—

Peace In The Pacific

CANBERRA:—Mr. Curtin, Australian Labour Leader, commenting on the speech made by Mr. Menzies on Monday in London on the situation in the Pacific, said that peace in the Pacific meant that countries in the Pacific should be freed from aggression, but once aggression was on the move who would be so bold or foolish as to hug any longer the illusion that whatever might be the fate of others he himself was immune? "Australia desires peace in the Pacific most heartily", he said. "We shall be glad to make treaties and more glad to witness deeds."

LONDON:—Mr. Menzies, Australian Premier, commenting on the statement by Mr. Curtin said: "I welcome this statement by Mr. Curtin; it is in fact reproduces quite precisely the substance of the statements made by me in London."—Reuter.

Satyagrahis March From Calcutta To Delhi

MISS PREMA KANTAK ARRESTED AGAIN AND REMOVED TO YERAVDA

Over 1,300 Congressmen In Bihar's Third List: Rajen Babu For Wardha

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Mr. Hiralal Lohia one of the eight Satyagrahis who started on a Satyagraha march to Delhi on February, 22, informs the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee that since they left Calcutta, they offered Satyagraha on their way to Bandaghat, Lilooah, Belur, Bally, Strampore, Seoraphuli, Champdani, Chundernagore, Chinsurah, Tribeni, Pandua, and Simla Garh (Hooghly District). The party left Simla Garh on Sunday to continue their march.—A. P.

Tangail Ban

The holding of public meetings without the previous permission of the authorities has been prohibited in the Sub-Division of Tangail (Mymensingh District).

Satyagraha was offered to-day in different parts of Calcutta by Srimati Govindi Devi, Pundit Prayag Narain Mishra, Pundit Umashankar Shashtry, and Pundit Satyadeo Sharma. They were however not arrested.

In Orissa

According to a message from Sambalpur (Orissa) Ram Bharosh has been sentenced to six months' R. I. for offering Satyagraha for the second time at Tangerpali on February 17. Two other Satyagrahis, Dwaipayan Gupta and Maheswar Sahu, who offered Satyagrha at Rampella and Phatapali on February 24 and 28, respectively, have each been sentenced to six weeks' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 in default further six weeks' R. I.

In Maharashtra

POONA, March 5.

Miss Prema Khantak who has recently released from Yeravda jail after undergoing three months' simple imprisonment for offering Satyagraha was arrested again to-day at Pimpale for offering Satyagraha again. She was taken to Yeravda jail after the arrest.

Mrs. Tanubai Moje was also arrested to-day at Pimpale for offering Satyagraha and removed to Yeravda jail.

In Gujarat

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

Miss Charumati Yodha who was arrested while offering Satyagraha at Aslali village in Ahmedabad District was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo S. I. for three months'. Six other Satyagrahis who were arrested from different places in Ahmedabad District were also sentenced to-day to six months' S. I. each.

Mr. Dayalji Tribhuvandas Patel was arrested to-day while offering Satyagraha at Unvarsad village in Ahmedabad District.—A. P.

In Bihar

RAJEN BABU FOR WARDHA

Third Satyagraha List For Gandhiji's Approval

PATNA, March 5.

The third list of Satyagrahis for the province, prepared by the Provincial Congress Committee includes the names of 1,305 Congressmen.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is leaving to-night for Wardha and the list, it is understood, will be considered by Mahatma Gandhi after Dr. Prasad reaches there.

HOSHANGABAD CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

HOSHANGABAD, March 4.

Shree Digamber Jain, and Taran Samaj Leader, Shree Baboolal Deriya, Jain Babai Secretary, Dist. Congress, Hoshangabad, was arrested under the India Defence Act to-day at Dudhiriver, near Gadarwara. The trial will take place at Hoshangabad Jail to-morrow (March 5).

In C. P. & Berar

Jakatdar Arrested

NAGPUR, March 5.

V. M. Jakatdar, M. L. A., who intended to offer Satyagraha today for the sixth time at Gondia was arrested.—A. P.

NAGPUR, March 5.—It is understood that the C. P. and Berar Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1940 due to expire on March 31, 1941 will be extended for a further period.—A. P.

R. A. F. ACTIVE IN ADRIATIC

Attacks On Warships In Valona And Chimara

ATHENS, March 5.

R. A. F. bombers attacked enemy warships off Chimara, Albania, on Tuesday, states a "communique" from the R. A. F. headquarters in Greece. The escorting Hurricanes and Gladiators encountered a large formation of Italian C. R. "FORTY-TWO" and G. R. "FIFTY" fighters and shot down nine, damaging others.

CAIRO:—British bombers attacked warships off Valona in addition to the attack on warships at Chimara, according to an R. A. F. Middle East "communique" issued here.

It adds that on all fronts in Italian East Africa air support by bomber and fighter aircraft was given to advancing British troops.

From all these operations two aircraft failed to return.—Reuter.

LOFOTEN ISLANDS RAIDED

A raid was carried out yesterday against German interests in the Lofoten Islands off Norway, says an Admiralty "communique".

The Lofoten group forms the seaward side of Vestfjord which leads to Narvik. The principal peacetime industry is cod fishing and the production of codliver oil and artificial manure. The raid recalls similar activity last June when, without incurring casualties, British military forces affected landings at a number of points on enemy coastline and carried out successful reconnaissance.—Reuter

ENEMY RAID ON CARDIFF

Cardiff was for the second successive night the main target of German air raiders during Tuesday night. Fire fighters extinguished number of incendiaries and prevented many fires.—Reuter.

Thousands Of Incendiaries Rendered Ineffective In South Wales Town

LONDON, March 5.

An attempted heavy German air raid on a South Wales town last night was foiled by fire bomb fighters who dealt with numerous incendiary bombs so promptly that after some hours of considerable enemy activity no serious attack developed.

Flares and thousands of incendiaries were dropped but upto a late hour there were no important fires and no reports of high explosive bombs.

London had a slight attack ending before midnight.

The heavy anti-aircraft fire was augmented by terrific fire from naval guns at a south coast town when raiders were apparently attacking shipping in the Channel. Two enemy machines were heard in difficulties and appeared to be dropping towards the sea.

During the day on Tuesday enemy air activity was very small.

One German bomber was shot down into the Bristol Channel on Tuesday night when enemy activity was, again, not on a large scale. It was confined to the southern part of the country and ceased about midnight says an Air Ministry Communique.

The main target was one area in South Wales where some fires were caused but most of them were soon extinguished and all were under control in the course of the night. A small number of bombs were dropped elsewhere mainly on the south coast and near the Thames Estuary but no important attack developed anywhere and little damage was done. Casualties during the night were small.—Reuter.

Eden For Cairo

ATHENS, March 5.

Mr. Anthony Eden and Sir John Dill have concluded their series of talks with the Greek Prime Minister.

Reuter understands that the conversation were very satisfactory in all respects.

Mr. Eden and the British Delegation are leaving shortly for Cairo.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PRISONERS TOTAL 1,33,295

CAIRO, MARCH 5.

THE BRITISH TOOK MORE THAN 1,33,295 PRISONERS DURING 62 DAYS OF THE LIBYAN CAMPAIGN, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THIS MAY BE COMPARED WITH 1,30,476 GERMANS WHICH THE BRITISH ARMY CAPTURED IN 63 DAYS IN THE LAST MONTHS OF THE GREAT WAR.

GUNS CAPTURED FROM ITALIANS IN CYRENAICA TOTAL WELL OVER 1,200.—REUTER.

Third Of Italian Navy At Bottom Of Sea

LONDON, March 4.

Striking evidence of the ever growing naval expansion of the Great Powers, particularly the United States and of the destruction of the major part of Mussolini's battle fleet is contained, in the 1940 edition of the "Janes' Fighting Ships" which estimates the 40 capital ships are under construction or on order in the world to-day.

Despite wartime censorship and secrecy, the volume contains new plans of the world's most powerful battle-ship "King George the Fifth" in which Lord Halifax went to America, of the new battleships "Bismarck" and "Firpitz" and details about other powerful units which America, Japan and Italy are adding to these fleets.

The war loss section, included for the first time since 1919, gives details of casualties in the belligerent navies, prefaced by aerial photographs of the destruction wrought among the Italian fleet at Taranto by the air arm in last November.

Britain's losses of big ships have been comparatively slight, the highest price being paid by small vessels, over a hundred of them being lost, some without trace. Britain also lost 36 destroyers and 23 submarines up to the time the lists were compiled.

Loss To German Fleet

Germany's fleet was reduced by one pocket battleship the "Graf-Spee" four cruisers and 15 destroyers, while it is thought that few of the 70 U-boats with which she began the war still remain in service.

Excluding the damage at Taranto, Italy lost a cruiser, seven destroyers and at least 30 submarines.

Of world's new capital ships in construction all with the exception of four Japanese pocket battleships are of at least 35,000 tons while 20, if not more, are 40,000 or over, the latter including four British of the Lion class the first two of which due will be completed in 1943.

The United States has 17 battleships building or on order and it is suggested that some of these may have a huge displacement of 52,000 tons.

Other items in the American building programme include 12 aircraft carriers, 54 cruisers, 200 destroyers and 80 submarines.

An impossible guess is how many submarines Germany has laid down since there is no solid basis for the American estimate of 300, but it is believed that this figure is by no means unreasonable.

Unconfirmed reports suggest that German capital ships under construction may include two 40,000 ton vessels to be called "Fredrich Der Grosse" and "Hindenburg," while reports that the battleship "Bismarck" and "Tirpitz" are in full commission must, it is stated, be treated with caution.

LONDON, March 5.

Intense artillery action on the Albanian front is reported by the Athens Radio on Tuesday. An Italian tank hit by Greek gunfire, burst into flames, the crew being killed.—Reuter.

Luftwaffe Line Up

LONDON, (By Cable).

Basil Cardew, the "Daily Express" Air Reporter, answers questions about the present line-up of the German air force as follows:

How big is Goering's fighting Luftwaffe now? Approximately five thousand first line planes. There are two thousand eight hundred bomber and bomber reconnaissance aircraft, one thousand single-engine fighters, five hundred twin-engine fighters and seven to eight hundred coastal and army co-operation planes.

What is Hitler's strength in long-range bombers and short-range dive-bombers? He has more long-range bombers now than any other type of aircraft. They number about one thousand six hundred, and dive-bombers are between seven hundred and eight hundred.

How much of the German air force is ready for the attack on Great Britain?

The bulk of it is still based facing our shores and in the west, ready for any operations Hitler may contemplate.

Where are the rest of his warplanes? He has sent some hundreds of his aircraft to the Balkans and Sicily. They include long-range fighters and army co-operation planes, but mostly Junker 87 dive-bombers.

How is the Luftwaffe organised? It is split into five "air armies" and two, probably three, of these are stationed in the west. They have to cover the two thousand mile coastline, from Northern Norway to Biarritz, and operate in the air war against Britain. The rest of them guard the Russo-German frontiers and Hitler's occupied countries in south-east Europe.

What does this line up mean?

That Hitler has plenty on his plate. His air force although a powerful one, is becoming more and more split up.

If Hitler does not invade Britain what will he do?

He will concentrate on building up his coastal strength, particularly his Kurier four-engine bombers for raids on our shipping in their western approaches.

What has been the effect of our daylight sweeps against enemy occupied territory? The Germans have been forced to put up air patrols over the Channel to prevent us from going over and dotting them. His advanced air striking bases too are now being harassed for the first time by our pilots.

Will we be bombed incessantly again? There is reason to believe that attacks in the future will be on an even heavier scale than before, when the weather improves. But we have learned a lot since last September and his losses will be greater than by night.

And our counter-attacks? They will be a great surprise to the Germans in their added power and ferocity. We know now, we can take it better than the Germans can; also we were psychologically prepared for it, whereas the Germans were not.

Have Germans much up their sleeve for us in the coming air battles? Nothing new in fighters or in bombers has appeared anywhere. I do not think anything very spectacular will appear in very large numbers in the early spring.

"FRANCE WILL FIGHT AGAIN ON BRITISH SIDE"

NEW YORK, March 5.

France Fouter, writing in the "Washington Post" says: "If the French get a chance to kick out of the Germans, they will fight. If the British inflict one big defeat, France will come back into the war on the British side."—Reuter.

POPULATION OF DELHI GOES UP BY 30 P. C.

NEW DELHI, March 5.

It is expected that the census returns for Delhi Province will show an increase of 30 per cent. of population compared with the last census.

The population of Delhi has risen from 347,539 to 532,199, while New Delhi's present population is 93,675 approximately 29,000 more than in 1931.—A. P.

ITALIANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

LONDON, March 5.

Artillery action on the entire Albanian front is reported, and the Italians have suffered severe losses, The Greek Ministry of information says that the position is favourable and local operations particularly in the central front have achieved full success.—Reuter.

Defence Dept. Must Co-operate With Legislature

Sapru Appreciates C-in-C's Attitude: General Discussion On Budget In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The Council of State held general discussion on the Budget today. Mr. E. M. Jenkins, Secretary, Departmment of Supply, took his seat.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran who was the first speaker said that the Commander-in-Chief should appoint a special committee of the Central Legislature to scrutinize all Defence expenditure. He also urged that the Army Indianisation Committee should resume its work. Thirdly, he wanted the creation of a war advisory Council, representing both British India and the Indian states.

Referring to the new taxation proposals, the speaker complained that it was unfair to industry that the Excess Profits Tax should have been raised to 66-2|3 per cent. within three months of its levy.

He also asked that Government should come out with well considered plans for industrial coordination and planning.

Sir A. P. Patro expressed satisfaction that the gap between Revenue from taxation and the uncovered deficit was being covered by means of loans. That meant that the future also would share in the burdens of the present. The taxation proposals have in fact been described as a painless extraction from the people with a view to helping the war.

EUROPEAN GROUP'S APPROVAL.

Mr. Richardson of the European group expressed his general approval with the budget subject to the remark that since the same sources of Revenue were being further taxed it was obvious that the time was approaching when serious consideration would have to be given to raising further sums which would undoubtedly be necessary by other means and especially by broadening the basis.

He had nothing to say against the increase in the Excess Profits Tax since he had accepted the main principles of the bill when it was passed and he believed that certain clauses in the bill very fully provided for those cases which required special consideraation if hardship was to be avoided.

GROWING FEELING OF DISTRUST.

The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga complained that the Government had failed to produce a war atmosphere in this country. "It is true that taxation is mounting up and donatiions to war funds are coming in but there is a lack of that feeling of making the cause one's own which is so very essential for the success of a struggle such as this. The non-officials who finance the war do not count at all.

THESE EMINENT MEN!

The Maharajadhiraja said that there were quite a number of eminent men in India not belonging to the Congress or the League who could render valuable services and guide the affairs of their country. They are not allowed to share the responsibilities for the defence of their country. They are expected to put forth money, men and resources but are denied any voice in the utilisation of it."

Proceeding the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga asked "what message has the Secretary of State or His Excellency the Viceroy given to the four hundred million people of this country except that they are naughty children and unless they cease quarrelling they cannot have any place in the household. This simply shows mutual distrust and unless there is feeling that their home is theirs and shall be theirs if they drive out the aggressor how can they be expected to take any interest in protecting it? The Prime Minister unhappily has chosen to be discreetly silent about us. I think it is more the deep rooted traditional loyalty of Indians to the Throne and person of the King Emperor that alone is responsible for the response this country has given." By their lack of imagination, lack of trust and false notions about Indians asserted the speaker the British administrators from the very beginning poisoned the fountain of a relationship which could have otherwise been very sweet.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsarandas asked the Finance Member not to impose further taxation as India was a poor country. High taxation, he said would prove detrimental to the growth of industry because after the war, industry would not be left with any reserve to stand on its own legs.

REPATRIATION OF STERLING DEBT

Both Mr. Hossain Imam and Pandit H. N. Kunzru welcomed the repatriation of sterling debt to India and Government's decision to purchase Calcutta, Bombay and Madras telephone systems. Pandit Kunzru said that both on financial and political grounds he welcomed these decisions.

Mr. Hossain Imam said that the Government had reduced its sterling liability and also the silver contents in the rupee. It was time for them to transfer the Silver Redemption Fund from London to India and maintain it in rupee securities. Similarly he wanted the Government to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act in order to statutorily raise the rates of rupee securities from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent.

Mr. Hossain Imam next referred to war expenditure and said that they could not be willing partners to a transaction in respect of which all information was denied to them.

Pandit Kunzru said that the additional deficits and additional taxation were the results of a policy in the framing of which Indians had no hand or say.

LEGISLATURE & DEFENCE

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that there were one or two matters about which misapprehension existed in the minds of honourable members. First one was, regarding Viceroy's commissioned officers. Their interests, he said, were close to his heart and he would always watch them. It would be his duty to see that they did not suffer in any way. There was the second question of utilising the University Training Corps. There was one main point about which there was a universal and insistent demand and that was a demand for closer co-operation between the Legislature and the Defence Department, specially in respect of giving advice to the Defence Department and receiving information from them. His Excellency said this had his full sympathy but added that it was not an easy matter to arrange. He hoped before long, it might be possible to arrive at a suitable compromise which would be useful both to the House and to the Government.

RAISMAN'S REPLY

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, replying to the points raised by non-official members said that Mr. Hossain Imam had objected to the expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs for building a new mint in Calcutta. He said that the position was that the Government was almost in a desperate situation. They were working night and day on the new plants. It was vital that they should take steps now to change over from the existing Calcutta mint to another. They could not stop minting suddenly and must lay down plans so that they could pass over from one place of production to another. It was bound to be a very difficult transaction to carry out. Their object was to meet all demands in time. He mentioned other factors and concluded by saying that Government had no opinion but to embark on the project.

Pandit Kunzru had raised the question of charging commission on purchases made in India by the Supplies Department for His Majesty's Government. The Finance Member said that His Majesty's Government was purchasing for the Indian Government considerable quantities of material which it would not be possible to obtain from the open market particularly at a time when industries that produced those articles were under the control of the Ministry of Supplies. The Government of India were getting those supplies at exactly the same price which His Majesty's Government paid for them, although in many cases the organisations which made these purchases were much more elaborate and expensive than the one which purchased material for His Majesty's Government in India. His Majesty's Government did not recover from the Indian Government the cost of their organisation.

NEW ERA IN DEFENCE

Mr. Sapru appreciated the salutary attitude of the Commander-in-Chief which, he said, the House hoped would bring a new era in defence.

Referring to the War purchases made in the United Kingdom Mr. Sapru held that reciprocity was in favour of England. He felt that the expenditure under broadcasting should be charged to His Majesty's Government as it was mostly for the troops abroad. He supported the view that the financing of the war effort should be done by taxation and borrowing. He opposed the duty on matches as, in his opinion, it would fall on the poorer classes. He hoped that the Finance Member would reconsider this position.

Mr. Mohd. Padshah hoped that the speech of the Commander-in-Chief indicated a change in the Defence policy of the Government.

Referring to the fresh taxation, he said, the burden should fall on the rich and not on the middle or poor classes.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"Satyagraha By I.C.S. Officer"!

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, March 4.

Mr. S. M. Hassan, Sub-Collector of Karur Trichinopoly District issued leaflets as to how India can attain "Eternal Swaraj" earnestly requesting English knowing citizens to oblige him by attending the function.

After Mr. Hasan addressed on the greatness of Islam the gathering dispersed.

The leaflet announced "Satyagraha by sub-Collector."

EXECUTIVE & JUDICIARY

Nariman On Congress Attitude Towards Separation

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Public in general, and Congressmen in particular, will be shocked to read a signed published letter dated 3rd September 1937 from C. R. the conscience repository of Mahatma and the ex-Premier of Madras, wherein the following most astounding statement appears that "the policy of separation of Executive from the Judiciary will take away 'whatever limited power we have" and hence that policy must be opposed tooth and nail by all Congress Ministries. The letter was addressed to the ex-Congress Premier of C. P., in the full confidence that it would remain secret, and there is no doubt that similar letters must have been addressed to all Congress Ministries of that period. That accounts for the lukewarm and even hostile attitude of almost all Congress Ministries, towards this much-needed and much delayed reform; this National demand has been repeated and reiterated from the very beginning, since the birth of the Congress, and it was also included in the Congress Election Manifesto and that precious declaration, the Fundamental Rights.

This statement, amounts to clear betrayal of a cause, long espoused and sponsored, by the Congress; but more damaging still, is the underlying selfish and autocratic motive; this sound, judicial and democratic principle is not to be followed because it will take away the power from the Congress Ministries; that fully justifies the charge levelled by non-Congress critics, that Congress Ministries were often actuated by considerations of self-aggrandisement.

If at all, with the advent of Party-politics and Party-Governments, this safeguard becomes more necessary and essential. There have been instances, to the knowledge of the writer, when even during the Congress regime, there had been scandalous interference by highest functionaries, not only with the Judiciary, but even with ordinary and routine Police investigations; and jurists and lawyers of the standing and position, such as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. Ambedkar, had brought to light instances of gross abuse and miscarriage of justice, due to interference of the Executive with the Judiciary. An independent and fearless Judiciary is the strongest bulwark both of Democracy and of popular rights and privileges, and it is outrageous that Congress Ministries, that were supposed to be both national and popular, should have been hostile to such a sound and fundamental principle, on the selfish plea, that their limited power would be further restricted; that restriction is the only and necessary safeguard against possible abuse of power; to press incessantly for an essential reform for fifty years, but to oppose it just when the time comes to give effect to it, shows an attitude of insincerity, and is bound to shake public confidence in Congress declarations and manifestos.

This gross betrayal of Congress cause and policy, calls for severe and strict disciplinary action, no matter howsoever high-placed the offender may be. But we must remember that the "delinquent' belongs to the inner privileged circle. The 'conscience keeper' is specially privileged, and it would violate the 'Mahatmic' conscience to deal with him. Any member of that inner group can with impunity, commit any breach or violate any principle or mandate, without fear of consequences.

80 P. C. RISE IN QUININE PRICE

But Adequate Supply Ensured For All Govt. Purposes Assures Bajpai

NEW DELHI, March 5

In the Council of State this morning, Sir Girjashanker Bajpai told Raja Yuvaraj Dutta Singh that the wholesale price of quinine had gone up by about 80 per cent. Steps had been taken by Government to ensure an adequate supply of quinine sulphate in India for all Government purposes during the next four years. Provision had thus been made to supply quinine at reasonable rates to all hospitals under the Provincial Governments and States including Local Fund and Municipal dispensaries to which poor people generally had recourse. The question of controlling the price of quinine sold in the local markets was for the Provincial Governments.

The Chief Commissioner for Railways, Mr. Wilson told the Council that association and others interested in the pharmaceutical industry had been recommended to approach the railway concerned whenever they considered individual freight rates were too high.—A. P.

In Bengal Assembly

Adjournment Motion Kept Pending

Echo Of Tipperah Gag On "Jute Restriction" Speeches

CALCUTTA, March 5.

After question time in the Bengal Legislative Assembly this evening Mr. Sahed Ali of the Krishak Proja Party in Opposition wanted leave of the House to move an adjournment motion to discuss the order issued recently by the District Magistrate of Tipperah prohibiting the organisation of public meetings in the District to discuss the Jute Restriction and other measures of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Ali said that on February 15 they had applied to the District Magistrate of Tipperah for permission to hold several such meetings to discuss the parliamentary activities of the Bengal Legislature.

In reply, the Magistrate informed them by letter that no meeting to deliver speeches on the Jute Restriction and other bills passed into law would be allowed. This was, Mr. Ali remarked sheer interference with the privileges of a member of the House to express his opinion in the matter of the activities of the Legislature allowed by law.

"ATROCIOUS THING"

The Hon. Speaker, Sir Azizul Huq, referred particularly to the last portion of the letter in which the Magistrate was stated to have said that "no speeches on the Jute Restriction or other bills which have already been enacted into law, will be allowed", and pointed out that if the Magistrate had said any such thing, then it was an atrocious thing" affecting the civil rights of the people. The Speaker wanted to know from the Government what exactly the position was.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

Speaking on behalf of the Government the Hon. Mr. H. S Suhrawardy, Finance Minister, said that the portion of the letter, referred by the Speaker, did not surely represent the views of the Government. It might have expressed the views of a particular Magistrate. The Minister, however, promised to make an enquiry into the matter.

The Speaker thereupon told the House that in view of Government's assurance to make an enquiry into the matter, he would keep the motion pending.—A. P.

KATHAKALI AS DANCE DRAMA

(Continued from page 6)

depict it by their graceful motions, which are at once edifying and enchanting.

Great credit is due to the modern pioneers who have devoted their lives to the renaissance of this art, which was on the verge of decay for want of popular and financial support. Poet Vallathol of Kerala has rendered signal service in restoring this gem of art to its pristine purity and grandeur.

Thanks to the munificent patronage of His Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Mother of Travancore, a fullfledged institution named the "Sri Chitrodaya Narthakalayam" has been started in the idyllic surroundings of Poojapurai (near Trivandrum) by Sjt. Gopinath, who is assisted by his talented wife and dancing partner, Srimati Thankamani. These impart instruction in Indian classical dance based on Natya Sastra as practised in Kerala.—Yours etc.,

K. V. ACHARYA.

CALCUTTA.—In pursuance of their policy to help Municipalities in successfully combating malaria in their respective areas, the Government of Bengal have, it is learnt, sanctioned the payment of Rs. 11,070 to ten Municipalities in different districts.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Before You Get a Laugh Out of This the Football Season Will Be Over — By BUD FISHER

THAT SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD JOB! FIFTY BUCKS A WEEK!
YEH, WATCH ME LAND IT!
YES, WE NEED A BRIGHT CHAP! DID YOU GO TO COLLEGE?
COLLEGE? OH, YES! SURE! SURE!
FINE! - ER-- WHAT WERE YOU IN COLLEGE?
HALF BACK!
NO, NO! IN YOUR STUDIES?
OH-- WAY BACK!
BACK?

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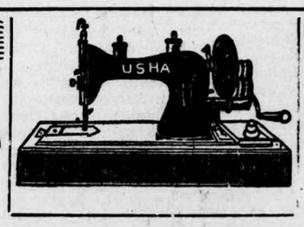

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Basic Education

Backing Out On Flimsy Grounds

DR. ZAKIR CRITICISES ORISSA GOVT. FOR CLOSING OF EXPERIMENT

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN, PRESIDENT, HINDUSTANI TALIMI SANGH, IN THE COURSE OF A STATEMENT ON THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE HOME DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA REGARDING THE CLOSING OF THE EXPERIMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE SAYS:

"The communique issued by the Home Department, Government of Orissa announcing their decision to close down their 15 Basic Schools and the Basic Training School has been brought to my notice. I can only characterise the decision as unwise and the communique as misleading.

ONLY AN EXPERIMENT?

The Government seem to be at pains to show that they had undertaken the scheme only as an experiment and the experiment having failed it was not in the best interest of the province to continue it. It seems to me that the Government have been in great haste to pronounce judgment before finishing the experiment they had set out to perform. After the preliminary preparation for performing the experiment—namely the constituting of an Advisory Board of Basic Education and the Training of teachers—the Government decided to start the experiment only in February 1940. The decision was taken after careful deliberation. The financial implications of the experiment were duly considered. The original intention of the Government to start more schools was revised and modified and the Government came to the decision that it will be best "to make the experiment on a modest scale in the beginning and that a start with 15 basic schools, 5 seven-grade and 10 four-grade would be quite sufficient for this purpose."

That was on the 12th of February 1940. The teachers for these new schools, which Government set out to establish were appointed in March 1940. The buildings for the schools were ready generally by May 1940. There was considerable dislocation of work due to floods in July and already in December the fate of an experiment to establish seven-grade and four-grade schools seems to have been sealed. For when the Board of Basic Education wanted to make the necessary preparations for starting the 2nd grade in these schools it was, in reply to its communication of 30th November, told by the Director of Public Instruction 'to see that grade II is not opened in and no additional teachers are appointed for the 15 basic schools without the specific sanction of Government and that sanction of Government should not be anticipated in any case." This first indication of the Government's mind was confirmed by their order of the 29th January 1941, and by the Government communique dated the 6th of February last announcing their decision to close the basic schools and the training schools From May to December 1940 is a very short time, indeed, to judge the success or failure of schools which could grow to their full strength only in 7 or 4 years respectively.

"TOO NAIVE TO BE BELIEVED."

That the Government originally intended to carry on the experiment for one year only in order to come to a decision about a scheme of education which covers 7 years is too naive to be believed.

The communique further seeks to defend Government action by referring to the danger of the basic schools degenerating into 'mere spinning schools' and emphasises the need for the people of Orissa' of "a more stimulating medium of instruction."

NOT GIVING A CHANCE

And last, but by no means the least, is the dig at the self-supporting aspect of basic education. I am glad to note that at least the Government of Orissa accept the importance of this aspect! My experience has been that many Governments and outsiders to basic education have always tried to minimise the importance of this aspect, and have advised us, who are working on basic education not to over-emphasise it.

A HASTY JUDGMENT

ACCORDING TO THE COMMUNIQUE ITSELF BASIC EDUCATION "TAKEN AS A WHOLE" MUST BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND THE GOVERNMENT HAVE, IN THEIR GREAT HASTE, TAKEN THE EXPERIENCE GAINED BY A FEW MONTHS OF WORK IN THE FIRST GRADE ONLY AS SUFFICIENT TO PASS JUDGMENT ON THE SCHEME "TAKEN AS WHOLE."

The worst that they could prove was that the tentative estimates of probable production given in the Basic National Education Report have not been corroborated by their 15 schools. But even this has not been proved. One need not swear by the estimates given in the Report but in this case they have proved to be remarkably true. The estimates are worked out expressly on the basis of 288 working days and 3 hours and 20 minutes of work a day. On this basis the first grade's production during the first 144 days will be Rs. 1-0-6 per day and in the second 144 days another Rs. 2-8-6. If the number of working hours and days is reduced or if the work is not regular the output would, as everyone acquainted with the processes of the attainment of skill knows, decrease more than in proportion. Now, the Orissa schools worked for only 154 days and the time given to spinning was half of the suggested time everyday. Their work was badly dislocated by floods yet their production has been worth 8 annas per boy, as the communique admits, almost just as much as could have been wished on the basis of the schemes estimates.

BACKING OUT FLIMSY GROUNDS.

THE REFERENCE TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT WHO DID NOT BEGIN ANY EXPERIMENTS IN BASIC EDUCATION DOES NOT IMPRESS ME. YES, THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT DID NOT BEGIN THE EXPERIMENT. BUT THE ORISSA GOVERNMENT DID, AND HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO SEE IT THROUGH AND WISHES TO BACK OUT OF IT ON FLIMSY GROUNDS. AS TO THE HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF ORRISSA WILL BE ABLE TO ASCERTAIN THE VALUE AND PRACTICABILITY OF THE NEW SYSTEM FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS I CAN ONLY SAY THAT THOSE WHO DEPEND ON OTHERS FOR THEIR EXPERIENCE, DO SO AT THEIR OWN RISK AND PERIL. EDUCATION IS NOT A THING YOU CAN COPY OVER-NIGHT. IT GROWS AND IT TAKES TIME TO GROW. BUT NOT JUST EIGHT MONTHS!

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 6.)

interest of the participants. Naturally the scheme was successful and he was able to demonstrate with facts and figures how an organised and scientific scheme of physical education could improve the physical status of the student body. When the authorities felt convinced about the success of the scheme they never hesitated to extend the scheme throughout the province. Now every college is having one physical director for every 300 students, and the University physical director coordinates the scheme. No doubt, the Punjab is leading the rest of India in sports and athletics, and the University is discovering most of these athletes.

★

Thanks to the late Congress Government, Bombay is having a training institute for physical education. Already about 200 graduate teachers of physical education have taken the field, mostly in the schools. The result of their spade work is bound to be felt. Some of these schools, especially in the city, may feel the handicap of inadequate play fields. But with resourcefulness, the physical directors may have to improvise facilities or seek outside co-operation and run 'play for all' programme.

Most of the colleges in Bombay are fortunate to have enough playgrounds, though maximum use is not made of them, for the maximum number of activities and for the largest number of the student body. Their greatest handicaps had been, and are at present, the short-sighted policy and wrong type of leadership, except in the case of few colleges which have cared to move ahead with the times.

When the schools tackle the problem of physical education under the guidance of well-equipped physical directors, will it not be ridiculous to see some of the same old 'drill-masters' or military sergeants or the pseudo-'professors' conducting their mechanical drill in our colleges. The challenge is at the door of the University. Will our university high-lights wake up from their slumber and move with the times, and give a lead, or will they rest on their oars, and allow things to drift. "Rational development of physical education in colleges demands its recognition as a part of a cultural education."

(Concluded)

GOOD TIMES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 10.)

run, and would be an unwarranted imposition on the already overtaxed and over-burdened mill industry.

The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, he complained, was a cumbersome and imperfect piece of legislation and had certainly not achieved one of the objects for which it was intended, namely, the building up of real trade unionism.

Mr. Chandavakar then referred to the labour problems and said Labour Unions which had no status under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act had brought about strikes and maintained for six weeks during which terrorisation and intimidation were rampant especially at the workers' residences.

There was absolutely no justification for the last strike.

There was absolutely no justification for the last strike. The millowners, who despite the serious depression which existed in the industry at the time, had opened pre-war price grain shops to meet the rise in the cost of living, had voluntarily undertaken to accept the majority report of the Conciliation Board which gave to the mill workers of Bombay a greater monetary increase in wages than had been given or has since been given in any major industry in the country or in any important centre, despite the fact that Bombay mills had already granted an increase in wages between 11 and 12 per cent, following the Interim Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. We shall, of course, loyally abide by the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation, which provides for the continuance of the payment of the present dear food allowance of 2 annas per day until the official Working Class Cost of Living Index has exceeded 123 for a period of three months.

What is not generally realised is that Bombay and Ahmedabad cotton textile workers are the highest paid in India. In addition to these high wages, many mills in the City and Island have welfare schemes of a varied character. Fifty mills have cheap grain shops where essential grains and other necessaries of life can be purchased on credit at wholesale cost prices.

SHOP WORKERS' ACT

In seconding the adoption of the report Mr R. L. Ferard spoke on the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act and said the government had given temporary exemption to particular classes of departmental clerks provided that, as suggested by the Association, the hours of work, number of holidays etc., of all mill clerks would be regulated on the basis of a calendar month, the total number of hours worked to be the number of mill working days multiplied by nine; and that holidays would be granted at the rate of four per month.

When the number of hours put in per month exceeded the normal, overtime was to be paid on a basis equivalent to that set out in the Factories Act.

So far, the exemptions which have been granted are only for a period of six months, and mills are, in the meantime, expected to make such modifications in their working arrangements as to ensure that at the end of the period the exemptions need no longer be given.

The report was adopted and a donation of Rs. 5,000 to various institutions, such as V. J. T. Institute, Police Comforts Fund, etc., was approved.

"EMOTIONAL EXUBERANCES

MADANAPALLE—"Strikes which are often organised by students are just emotional exuberances which have practically no value," observed Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society replying to an address presented to him by the Students' Federation, Madanapalle.

(Continued from Col. 4)

plainant, and the latter paid Rs. 1,250 to the accused for bringing about this match. The girl stayed with the complainant for 2-1/2 months at Baroda, and then, one day while he had gone to his shop she ran away with the ornaments. She was subsequently traced, arrested, tried for theft and discharged with admonition by the Court. During this inquiry the complainant stated that he learnt that Shanta was a "Gosai" by caste that her true name was "Dhani" that she had been previously married but had run away from her husband and thereafter stayed with different men, and that ultimately she was a maid servant of the accused who then arranged her marriage with the complainant. The complainant therefore charged the accused with cheating and the accused was convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate as stated above. He appealed to the Additional Sessions Judge of Broach and Panch Mahals but his appeal was dismissed on 4th December 1940.

Feeling aggrieved by the conviction and sentences, the accused applied in Revision to the High Court.

After hearing counsel their lordships set aside the conviction and sentence passed on the accused as their lordships were satisfied that the complainant himself knew the correct facts relating to the girl before he married her.

Dr. B R. Ambedkar with Mr. B G Thakore appeared for the Applicant.

The Assistant Government Pleader, Mr B. G. Rao appeared for the Crown.

High Court

MOTORIST'S SENTENCE ENHANCED

Review Of Bandra Magistrate's Decision

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin.)

Emperor ... Applicant.

vs.

Rajaram N. Padwal .. Opponent (Original Accused).

In this case a notice had been issued against the accused to show cause why the sentence passed against him by Mr. B. V. Trivedi, City Magistrate, Bandra under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code should not be enhanced.

The accused exercised his right of challenging the conviction itself in the High Court.

At about 10 o'clock in the night of 6th October 1939, Car No. N. 7699 belonging to the accused was required to be stopped by Havaldar Gopal of the Prohibition Police at Sion Station. Gopal noticed that, what appeared to be the dead body of a man, was tied to the left mudguard of the car. The car slowed down but speeded up again. Gopal took down the number of the car and seeing it turn towards Dharavi informed Mahim Police Station by phone and from there the information was phoned to Bandra, Andheri and other Police Stations. Gopal was able to identify the accused in Court as the person who was at the wheel of the car. Next morning at about 7-30 one Mr. K. Natarajan lodged information at the Police Station at Bandra that a dead body was seen by him on the rock on the foreshore at Bandra Point, near the Bandra Band Stand. Circle Inspector Hanny with Sub-Inspector Ranga of the Bandra Police, who at first inspected it to be a case of murder, traced the address of the accused by reason of the previous night's telephonic communication and went to his house at Dongri in "mufti". There they were made to wait two hours on the ground that Mr. Padwal was doing "puja" and were ultimately told that he was out. Three days thereafter the accused surrendered himself at the Dongri Police Station and on his information his car No. N. 7699 was traced to the Port Trust Building compound.

The Defence theory was that the accused had gone to Kalyan with three friends, two of whom were motor license-holders, and had consumed a bottle of whisky there. At Dahisar again they had some country liquor. The accused stated that, that went to his head and he became unconscious and lay down on the back seat in his car and did not know anything that happened thereafter. He woke up next morning and finding his car damaged, the head-lamp glass broken, took it to one Burjorji Dhondy for repairs. Disgusted with the upbraiding and scolding he got from his family for having treated himself and his friends to liquor, he stayed with a friend and did not return home for three days.

The City Magistrate Bandra rejected this defence and on 30th November 1940, sentenced him under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code to a fine of Rs. 300 for causing the death of the labourer Ramchandra Bala by doing a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, or in default 2 months rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 20 for failure to report the circumstances of the occurrence at the nearest Police Station as soon as possible as required by Section 89 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939. On reading the record and proceedings and feeling that the sentence was inadequate, the High Court in the exercise of its power of Review, took out the above notice on 13th January 1941.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships enunciated three questions for the Court to decide—first whether the deceased met his death as a result of collision with the car of the accused, secondly, whether it was the accused who was driving the car at the material time, and thirdly, whether the accused was guilty of any rashness or negligence. On the first point their lordships had no doubt that the deceased was killed by the accused's car. With regard to the second point, though their lordships observed that the evidence of the Police officer as to a statement made to him describing the driver of the car was not admissible under Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that an identification parade should have been held on other circumstances their lordships held that it was the accused who was driving the car, because when one found an owner driver out in his car with his friends and without a chauffeur, there would be a presumption under Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act that he was at the wheel unless it was proved to the contrary. In this case their lordships rejected the accused's story and held that there was no evidence to rebut that presumption. On the third point, their lordships found some difficulty for as His Lordship the Chief Justice observed, "Here we have no evidence at all" as to whether or not the accused was driving at an excessive speed or on the wrong side of the road. Their lordships however held that the conviction of the accused was justified on his subsequent conduct which proved that he was guilty of the offence. He could not face police inquiry till he had time to manipulate. Their lordships therefore enhanced the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. A. Jaghirdar, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar with Mr. K. R. Bengeri appeared for the accused.

MARRIAGE BROKER'S CONVICTION SET ASIDE

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Maclin).

Surajraj Talokchand ... Applicant (Original Accused).

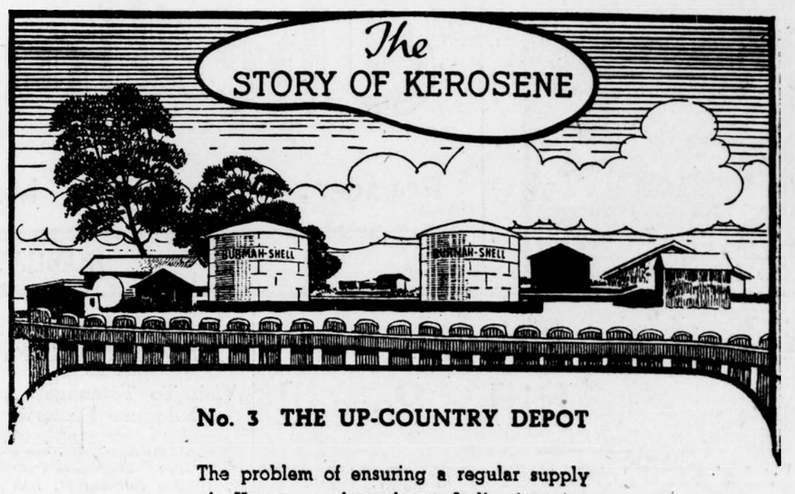
vs.

1. Imperator.
2. Chaturdas Manordas (Original Complainant) ... Opponents.

The Applicant had been tried and convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Dohad and sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for the offence of cheating under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

The complainant's story was that the accused agreed to arrange for a wife acceptable to him if he was paid Rs. 1,500. The complainant was then a widower and desired to remarry. On 29th May 1938, the accused stated to him that he had arranged for an unmarried girl Shanta by name and Meshri Bania by caste, and introduced her alleged brother Babulal and her alleged mother Bai Champa to corroborate those facts On 31st May 1938, Shanta was duly married to the com-

(Continued in Col. 3)



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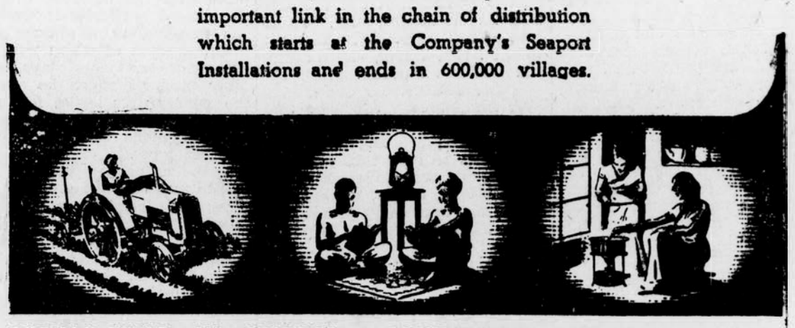

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Doubted efficacy of all advertised medicines but says 'Aspro' produced miraculous effects in case of acute neuralgia. Pain entirely vanished and has not returned.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1941

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To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.

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Ticketless Travel Bill Passed

M. L. A.s' FIGHT AGAINST IMPRISONMENT CLAUSE PROVES FUTILE

NEW DELHI, March 5.

After full three days' debate the Central Assembly passed the Indian Railways Amendment Bill (Ticketless Travellers Bill) as emerged from the Select Committee, and later amended by the House.

Important amendments adopted to-day add proviso to Section 113-A providing that ticketless women and children, if not accompanied by male passengers, should not be removed except either at the station at which they first entered train or at a junction or a terminal station or a station at the headquarters of a civil district and only between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Another amendment provides for the imprisonment of ticketless travellers for the contravention of Section 68 of the Act for a term which may extend to three months, instead of one year as contemplated in the original bill.—United Press.

When the debate on the ticketless travellers Bill was resumed in the Assembly this morning, the Congress Nationalist and Muslim League parties concentrated their attack on the provision in the Bill seeking to give power to Railway staff to eject a passenger found travelling in a class higher than that or which he holds a ticket.

What was to happen to the passenger so ejected was a question raised and discussed on an amendment moved by Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra and supported by Sir Ziauddin Ahmed Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Sir Yamin Khan. They asked that the passenger so ejected should not be prevented from continuing his journey in the class for which his ticket was good. His position, they contended, would be most difficult, if the Railway staff chose to put him down at any wayside station The power of ejection was a new one being given to Railway staff and it was necessary, they declared, to circumscribe it with proper safeguards.

Sir Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the House, intervening in the debate expressed the opinion that the apprehension was, unjustified, that the passenger ejected in the circumstances referred to by the speakers would be prevented by the staff from travelling in the class for which he did hold a ticket. But in order to meet the apprehension he proposed a proviso which was unanimously accepted by the opposition and passed.

Of the three amendments, the one moved by Mr. Raper, Member, Railway Board: was eventually passed. The main operative portion of it ran "notwithstanding anything contained in Section 65 of the Indian Penal Code, the Court convicting an offender under this section may direct that the offender in default of payment of any fine inflicted by the Court, shall suffer imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

Speakers from the Muslim League and Congress Nationalist Parties generally opposed the whole principle of punishment by imprisonment for offences under the Bill, but said they were helpless in the face of Government's voting strength in the House. They also objected to the exemption provided in Mr. Raper's amendment from the salutary provisions of the Indian Penal Code in regard to punishment. The speakers were Pandit Maitra, Mr. Esaak Sait, Mr. Aney, Dr. Banerji, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Mr. Navalrai and Maulana Zafarali.

INVITATION TO CLOW

Sir Andrew Clow explained that there was nothing in Mr. Raper's amendment preventing a Magistrate from treating first offenders leniently or requiring the Magistrate to treat any man severely. He did not want every person convicted under the section to go to jail, and he did not believe that every person would go to jail. He went on to refer to the letter which he said was addressed to him as "General Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway", (laughter) written on behalf of the "Mendicant Society and Ticketless Passengers' Association." The writer said, "we don't like to be associated with ordinary criminals in ordinary jails", and added "we have no alternative but to travel without a ticket whenever necessary." (Loud laughter). The Association professed to have its headquarters at Calcutta, and the writer invited Sir Andrew Clow to preside over a conference of ticketless travellers (renewed laughter). "Unfortunately", said Sir Andrew "my duties in this House prevent me from accepting the invitation." (More laughter).

The Bill was passed and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Kalikkar Will Not Move Resolution

NEW DELHI, March 4.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that Mr. V. V. Kalikkar, who had a resolution standing again his name for March 6, urging immediate expansion of the Executive Council and the appointment of an Indian as the Defence Member will not move the resolution.

This has been decided upon not to prejudice the deliberations and decisions of the Conference of Liberal leaders convened in Bombay for Mach 13.

Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, the main Convener of the Bombay Conference, is reaching Delhi on March 6 to meet Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru and other Liberal members of the Central Legislature and canvass their support for the objective of the Bombay Conference, namely, the solution of the present political deadlock.

He will also meet Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party.—United Press.

C-in-C's WHIRLWIND TOUR PROGRAMME

Visit To Tatanagar And Ordnance Factories

NEW DELHI, March 5.

The new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck, has lost no time in seeing for himself some of the vital centres of India's war production and representative military units of various types in different parts of India.

Although he has been in the country less than six weeks, Sir Claude has already made whirlwind visits to Tatanagar, certain ordnance factories and civil factories engaged in war production, various Indian units, and regular British troops engaged in mock warfare exercises "somewhere in India."

During a brief visit to Tatanagar, His Excellency was able to see some of the striking developments in production that have taken place since the outbreak of war. He showed particular interest in the manufacture of armour plate, the production of which was undreamt of two years ago, while other products which he saw at the factory were bodies for armoured fighting vehicles, barbed wire, telephone cables and wire of other types.

At the ordnance factories Sir Claude inspected the production of rifles, guns, bombs, machine-guns, bayonets, and was told that a stage had been reached where, in addition to a vastly increased output, it had been possible to make local improvements on the original patterns of certain weapons. He also saw Indian made gas respirators which are being produced in considerable quantities.

It is understood that Sir Claude contemplates visits to various other military centres in India, as soon as circumstances permit.—A. P.

Prohibition Act Cases

Judgment Reserved In Madras High Court

MADRAS, March 5.

Arguments having been concluded the full bench of the Madras High Court reserved judgment this afternoon in what are called the Madras Prohibition Act cases wherein it was contended that Madras Act infringed the Indian Act in that it completely prohibited the possession of 'Ganja' of any quantity while the Indian Act provided that a person could possess 'Ganja' upto a limit of three tolas.

While reserving orders the Chief Justice said that he would direct that the convictions in three cases be set aside and the accused acquitted and fines if any, be refunded, as they did not contravene the limit prescribed in the Indian Act and that the conviction in one case would stand as the accused in that case exceeded the limit allowed by the existing Indian law but the sentence on the accused in that case of four months rigorous imprisonment would be reduced to the period already undergone.—A. P.

Federation Of India, Burma And Ceylon

"ONLY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM", SAYS EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT

COLOMBO, March 5.

"I often wonder whether the solution of the whole problem would not be a Federation of India, Burma and Ceylon", declared Mr. F. C. Gibbs, President of the European Association of Ceylon with reference to immigration and the economic problems of Ceylon in the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Association. He added that the power behind such a Federation would be enormous. There were defence, cultural, ethnological and business reasons for such a combination. Future immigration could be controlled by mutual consent.

Dealing lengthily with the Indo-Ceylon problem, Mr. Gibbs remarked that failing in their task in the recent exploratory talks with India, the Ceylon Ministers had decided to institute legislation that in effect would deprive a large number of the 900,000 Indians in Ceylon of their political rights which they had held since the institution of the new constitution.

Expressing the sincere hope that the Ministers would take the Governor's recent statement to the State Council in the spirit in which it was made, Mr. Gibbs said that the statement indicated a wish that Ceylon should not engage herself in a clash with giant India and that, at this time above all others, nothing should disturb the peaceful relationship between Indians living in Ceylon and the major community. "Remember India to-day is practically our only market for copra", declared the speaker adding that if India opened wide its doors to Ceylon an immediate revival would take place.

The President made it clear that he expressed his personal views and he did not bring them forward as the views of the Association as a whole.—A. P

ANTI-INDIAN MOVE IN CEYLON

COLOMBO.—The Ceylon State Council passed on Tuesday evening the first reading of two Bills, one for the regulation and control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon, and the other for the registration of persons in Ceylon who do not possess Ceylon domicile.

Good Times For Textile Industry

Chandavarkar's Plea Against Frittering Away Profits

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A review of the textile industry and its prospects for the current year was taken by Mr. V. N Chandavarkar, Chairman, Millowners' Association, at the annual general meeting held this morning. Speaking about the war he said: As an industry, we have been and will always be most anxious to assist in the Commonwealth's war effort. What we have realised, and what I hope other millowners in India have also realised, in connection with the war, is that special opportunities have been offered to us to play a great part in meeting the cloth needs of many Commonwealth and Allied countries, whose previous sources of supplying cotton piecegoods have been cut off, but that success in our efforts to meet these needs depends almost entirely on Britain's capacity to keep the seas open and to defend our trade routes.

"Whatever adventitious profits may come to the Bombay mills during this or any of the succeeding war or post-war years, they cannot, in the future interests of the industry and those whom it employs, be frittered away either by way of increase in dividends to shareholders or in wages to employees. The first duty of the prudent millowner is to ensure that the provision is made for the renewal and renovation of productive plant. The Bombay mill industry, paying the very high wages which it now does and subject as it is to many other disabilities in the shape of heavy provincial and municipal taxations compared to its competitors in other parts of India and overseas can only survive by increasing its efficiency to the maximum and decreasing costs of production to a minimum, and for this purpose, the first essential to-day is new and up-to-date machinery in every branch of manufacture. Expenditure, as and when opportunities offer, for new machinery must, I maintain, be a first charge."

A year ago when I took over the Chairmanship from Mr. Baddeley, one of the ablest Chairmen the Association has ever had, we were in the throes of a totally unjustifiable general strike and the immediate outlook for the industry was extremely depressing.

Happily, the strike was of comparatively short duration, and we have had no other major labour troubles during my year of office

PROSPECTS IMPROVE

The prospects of the industry have also improved, but, as I have just said, these prospects are very largely dependent upon our ability to supply our new overseas markets with the cotton goods they need and our capacity to ship those goods when once orders have been obtained.

At the outbreak of the war in September 1939, the industry was in a very precarious condition. Production had outstripped demand, and goods were becoming unsaleable. The immediate effect of the war was an unhealthy rise in prices of agricultural commodities including cotton.

The rise in prices which took place, was largely due to speculative transactions, and being unnatural could not be maintained. By January 1940, Broach cotton, which stood at a figure of something like Rs. 150 before the war, had advanced to about Rs. 330, but owing to the heavy stock position, cloth and yarn prices lagged behind, and manufacturers' margins which were negligible in August 1939, did not increase. Nevertheless, the stock position as far as Bombay mills were concerned, had strikingly improved by the end of 1939.

In January 1940, the speculative rise in cotton and other commodity prices came to an abrupt end and was followed by an almost equally abrupt deterioration. These great speculative fluctuations in cotton prices very adversely affected the financial position of merchants who had purchased cloth and yarn during the rise in prices, and from January to about July 1940, offtake and prices were extremely poor.

"At the end of January this year", unclaimed stocks with mills were comparatively low and our market reports indicate that stocks with merchants in the more important consuming centres are also not heavy. The prices of cloth and yarn have also risen to more reasonable levels, and if this state of affairs continues, the industry generally should make fair profits in 1941. After a period of almost unrelieved depression since 1923, during which the industry in Bombay has been fighting a battle for existence against foreign and domestic consumption I feel that nobody will grudge us any little profit that may come to us, especially as almost the whole of it will have to be paid to Government by way of income-tax and excess profits tax.

"In the last seventeen years, great arrears of depreciation have accumulated, and mills have in addition very large capital and funded debts and other liabilities to discharge, and these ought, in my view, to be considered as a first charge on future profits.

"The increase in production which mills have been able to effect during the last six months on account of the greater demand from the bazaar, military authorities, and from overseas, has not only benefited the mills themselves, but has greatly relieved the Government of India's anxieties in regard to the offtake of Indian cotton.

The war had stimulated the demand for Indian cotton piecegoods from a number of Empire countries. The Netherlands East Indies, and Egypt had also evinced an interest in purchases from India. Provided that the necessary freight could be obtained the industry would retain that trade during the war. But what was important was that Bombay mills should be able to retain it even after the termination of the war.

EXPORT MARKET.

Judged from past experience, a great deal of the new overseas trade would be lost unless Indian mills catered specially for export markets. The goods had to be beyond reproach as regards quality, pattern, design, finish and make-up, and mills had to be prepared to quote c.i.f. port of delivery instead of ex-mill. The Government of India also appeared to have awakened to the need for a development of India's overseas trade. They could greatly assist the industry towards the solution of the freight problem. Government could also respond to the demand made by the Association for years for a compensatory rebate or subsidy on exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn sufficient to offset the import duties which Indian mills had to pay on material required in the process of manufacturing piecegoods for exports. He suggested also the appointment of more Indian Trade Commissioners in potential markets and sending out trade missions to a few of the more important of them for the purpose of studying their exact requirements in all classes of commodities which India was in a position to export.

Referring to the Handloom Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government of India, the Chairman said that it would be failing in its duty if it did not obtain basic information regarding the cottage weaving industry What was really needed was the development of a better organisation for purchases of yarn required for and sales of cloth turned out by the handloom weaver. Penalisation of the mill industry by way of cesses, levies, taxes on or by restricting its production which had been suggested in many quarters, would in no way help the handloom industry in the long

(Continued on page 9, Col. 3

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Being a devotee of the Arlen cult (not Arden) I read with interest an article in the "Elphinstonian" by D. P. Madon, an undergraduate of the college, on this pet theme of mine. I like Mr. Madon's enthusiasm. But to understand Arlen is an asset not many in India can acquire. You have to live round Shepherd's Market, know your Mayfair (which incidentally is spelt as one word) well and have your finger on Berkely Square before you can rush into print on Arlen. No, Arlen should never be the theme of an article or an essay. You can if you really understood him well, parody him but to write on him is not possible. I like Mr. Madon's attempt though, and the courage he has shown in attempting this theme.

A passage from the article reads: "Hushed foot-falls falling softly in the thick-carpeted corridors; silent silhouettes flitting swiftly by with silver trays, where liquid rubies and emeralds glisten in long stemmed glasses; and from somewhere comes the slow caress of music with grotesque black naked figures (not naked, Mr. Madon), whirled under the star-lit night to the rhythm of the tom toms and the whacking of brutal hands against bare thighs . . .". Really, Mr. Madon, go easy.

In a letter to an Anglo-Indian contemporary Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan makes a suggestion about a cricket match for the Red Cross Fund between the winners of the Ranji Trophy and a picked side from the rest of India. If this match comes off it will be an eyeopener to certain people of the interest there can be in the game without dividing teams up into communal parties.

Mussolini's latest recruiting slogan, received through my Gestapo Agent P. Q. 13, is: "Join the Italian Army and see India".

NEED FOR COUNTER-VAILING DUTY

AHMEDABAD, March 5.

"The action of the Government of India in raising the duty on artificial silk yarn amounts to a sort of subsidy to foreign artificial silk manufactures which will intensify competition with our home products and hit hard the artificial silk textile industry and other products which contain mixtures of cotton and artificial silk," declares Seth Nandas Haridas, President of the Anmedabad Millowners' Association in a press interview. He adds "similar imposition on imported finished artificial silk products, including manufactures containing mixtures would justify such a duty."—A. P.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A WOLF IN SICK MAN'S CLOTHING

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

I SAW TREVOR JUMP! OH, IT WAS AWFUL!
TAKE IT EASY, NIALL!
HE HASN'T COME UP! I GUESS THAT'S THE END OF TREVOR!
THE END OF TREVOR— YES - BUT NOT THE END OF SHALLET'S MURDERER—
RICHTER!
Alfred Andriola
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